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Part One
Pages 1-8

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HARMONY BY CONTRACT

Unique Position of the Democratic Factions in Oswego County.

ABSURDITY OF DISCORD RECOGNIZED

Leaders of Hill and Cleveland Men Are Anxious for Party Success but They Are Slow to Unite.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Whatever may be the effect on election day of the efforts of Democrats to bring about party union in Oswego County there remains the fact that for the last year in this county a unique spectacle in the political history of the State has been on exhibition.

Divided into two factions, each of which claims to be the equal of the other in numerical strength, holding ideas which were those that separated the Cleveland Democrats from the Hill Democrats, the two bodies have been trying to come together. They have had harmony by contract.

These factions, each with an organization in the county and the city wards, desiring party unity and the success of Democratic principles, made a contract with each other about a year ago. It was drawn up in writing, signed, witnessed, and published. It provided that the two organizations would faithfully and loyally support the party candidates; it called for the amalgamation of the two county committees, and it provided for a party machinery to be managed jointly. It was an interesting experiment.

When the time came for some practical working of the plan this year in calling primaries to select State delegates, there was a hitch, and, for a time, while all hands expressed a desire to unite, it looked as if harmony were as far off as if the contract did not exist.

This harmony by contract is an entertaining thing. So long as the agreement stood, the leaders of the various factions could point to it as evidence in black and white that they were united. Not one of them but meant what he said when he signed it; not one of them that did not over and over again profess a desire to make effective the idea in the contract, and yet not one of them that was entirely satisfied that harmony, the real old thick and thin harmony, with a big H, did exist.

After all that has been said by men on both sides in favor of party unity, the outlook to-night might be more encouraging, to say the least. The Hill faction has issued calls for its primaries and County and District Conventions. These latter will be held Sept. 19. The City Convention is called for Sept. 7.

The Cleveland men yesterday issued calls for meetings of their committees next Tuesday, when calls for primaries will be sent out.

The pessimistic say that unless the State Committee can settle the differences in this county there will be two contesting delegations at the Syracuse convention. The more hopeful, however, believe that there is an honest desire for harmony and that the leaders will find some way of securing it.

The last conference between the leaders was held yesterday. Candidates for Mayor and other matters were discusssed, but no definite action was taken.

The trouble began in the differences between the Hill and Cleveland men. William A. Poucher, a Democrat who had done years of service in the party at Albany, became the leader of the Cleveland men, Charles N. Bulger, who had been for twelve years the Recorder, a Democrat of pronounced ability and force, became the leader of the Hill men.

These men are to-day the ruling spirits in the respective organizations. Mr. Poucher is United States District Attorney for the Northern District of New-York, and, in that position, aside from his natural qualities as a leader, would have prominence politically. Judge Bulger, as Recorder, also has a place of great power, from a political standpoint.

The two factions used to fight bitterly. The one of which Judge Bulger was the recognized head bore the stamp of being "regular." The other, laboring under a disadvantage of irregularity, fought its way to prominence in the county at last. For five years the Democratic State Committee recognized the Bulger faction with regularity. With the same regularity it refused to give the Poucher faction a voice in the party's doings.

So the trouble stood until last year, and then, in the interests of Democratic success, the two elements came together in a council to consider how they might end the war. One portion of the agreement called for the amalgamation of the two county committees and in the division the Chairmanship went to the Hill party, while the Secretary was a Cleveland man.

The verdict of the State Conventions in declaring the Hill faction "regular" was not conclusive to the Cleveland men, and they, too, claimed to be "regular." An issue was raised in the case of Mr. Bulger, the Hill leader, when he was nominated for the Recordership, and an attempt was made to secure recognition for the Cleveland men in the courts. A decision of the Supreme Court declared Mr. Bulger the "regular" candidate. At the election last Fall, according to the contract, the Democratic candidate should have received the votes of all the two factions. Both sides are claiming that the contract was not strictly kept.

Here are some election figures which may throw some light on the case:

Harrison, in 1892, had, in Oswego County, 10,012 votes, and Cleveland had 6,729, a plurality for Harrison of 3,283.

Morton, in 1894, had 9,611, and Hill had 5,719, a plurality for Morton of 3,892. For Secretary of State, in 1893, Palmer, (Rep.,) had 8,056, and Meyer, (Dem.,) had 4,837, a plurality for Palmer of 3,719.

This was the way matters stood until the time for calling caucuses and conventions this year, and then, in spite of the contract, there was not at the outset harmony.

It is necessary to explain that this lack of harmony is evidently not of a very dangerous sort, and a correspondent of The New-York Times witnessed some things that go to show it. It was about noon, and the blue waters of Lake Ontario were glistening in the bright sunshine, a bit of breeze was cooling the beautiful City of Oswego, and there was nothing to disturb the peace of the city more dangerous than a group of boys practicing on bicycles when The Times's correspondent went to the entrance of the building in which is the office of District Attorney Poucher. Adjoining that office is the law office of Lewis C. Rowe, who was formerly Secretary of the Cleveland Men's Organization. Standing at the very steps of that building were Recorder Bulger and Mr. Gorman, who is one of his lieutenants.

"What is the show for harmony among Oswego Democrats?" was asked of Recorder Bulger.

"I sincerely hope," said he, "and I believe we shall get together. What's the use of staying apart and keeping up this everlasting fighting? We have both had enough. We are all Democrats, and we want the party to win. It's no time to talk of Hill Democrats and Cleveland Democrats. I think we shall surely get together and there will be but one set of delegates sent to the State Convention.

"I wanted to see Mr. Poucher to-day, and see if we couldn't patch the thing up."

This from the leader of the Hill faction did not sound very belligerent or as if there was any great loss of support to the Democratic ticket because of factional troubles.

"What is your proposition?" was asked.

"Why, we are willing to come together on almost any basis," he replied. "There are two Assembly districts in the county. We have proposed that in one district there be two Hill men and one Cleveland man, and in the other two Cleveland men and one Hill man. We are willing to do that, and I don't doubt that the other faction will think it's fair."

This from Leader Bulger on Leader Poucher's doorstep would be like an utterance from ex-Secretary Fairchild or William R. Grace on the steps of Tammany Hall.

The Times's correspondent went up to Mr. Rowe's office, and there were Mr. Poucher, Mr. Rowe, and one of the representatives of the Hill faction, who had come to discuss the terms of getting together. The proposition was that the State delegates be evenly divided, and the Cleveland men, in consideration of the fact that the Hill men are "regular," agree to support a Hill man for Mayor. There certainly was nothing here to cause a ripple of disturbance in the political sea any more than the zephyr that fanned the town could drive the blue lake into a tempest.

"What's the prospect of Democratic harmony in Oswego?" was also asked of Mr. Poucher, and he said:

"I sincerely hope we may agree. There's no sense in not agreeing. The whole community is tired of the fighting. We have heard their proposition for an equal division of State delegates, provided we support one of their men for Mayor. We think it would be better to select a candidate who is not especially allied with either of the factions But in some way I think we shall get together."

This did not look any more belligerent than had the talk by Recorder Bulger.

The proposition over which there was a hitch was that made by Secretary Barry of the united organization to Chairman Anthony Salladin, Jr., the Chairman of the County Committee, that a joint meeting be called for the purpose of making rules to govern the caucuses and preparing a call. Mr. Salladin was the Hill County Chairman, to whom the head of the organization came under the harmony contract.

"I think," said he, "that we shall get together, and that there will be no contest. Both sides claim to be the stronger. Both have organizations in all the wards. Last year both held conventions. The city committees have set us an example. They have united, and all hands joined in the call for caucuses."

This union of action was a unique chapter in the history of this unique harmony-by-contract. The new charter gives the Mayor of Oswego much larger powers. It allows him to make appointments without confirmation by the Council, and in other ways makes the Mayor's office of more importance. The Democrats of both factions realized the importance of getting together, and so, in accordance with contract, the two sets of committeemen met and issued a call. This spectacle was almost amusing when it is remembered that the two have been fighting each other for years. It also shows how it is possible for Democrats to harmonize.

Andrew Ryan is the Chairman of the Hill City Committee, and Daglen Morrisey holds that position for the Cleveland men. Both attended the meeting. Mr. Morrisey presided, and, that there might be equal distribution of honors, John J. Malone, a Hill man, was Secretary. Three Cleveland men who were members of the committee were not present; five were there and the eight Hill men. It was in accordance with the contract of last year that these two city committees should agree and they did so. They called a convention for Sept. 7. This call is published daily in the Palladium, with the signatures of the thirteen members present, and a signed certification on the part of President Morrisey and Secretary Malone.

After he had discussed at some length the question of uniting the Democrats of Oswego County, District Attorney Poucher was asked what he thought were the prospects for Democratic success in the State this year.

"If the two factions in New-York City and Brooklyn can unite and give a solid support to the ticket, the prospects are good that the party will carry its State ticket. Unless all the Democrats in those cities do support the ticket, the chances of success are not good. I hope they may get together.

"I do not know how this can be done. If all were to go into primaries in New-York, the chances are Tammany would control about all the districts, I suppose, and would elect its own men members of the State Committee.

"I should say the proposition made in the New-York Times for a conference to agree on a slate of delegates had good features. It would remove the trouble from the convention if it were done. But, then, Tammany would elect its members of the State Committee. I sincerely hope, however, that there may be a solution of the question which will give united support to the ticket at the polls."

"In some parts of the State Democrats are saying that there is no use of making the distinction of Hill and Cleveland Democrats," said The Times correspondent.

"Well, people who say that are right this year," said Mr. Poucher. "There is no reason in it. It's time to talk of Democrats and make no distinctions. What in the world is the use of keeping up this continual row in the party? Let everybody get together, go in and win."

"Will the National currency issue be such next year that a New-York Democrat must be looked to as the Presidential candidate?" Mr. Poucher was asked.

"I should think a sound-money Democrat ought to be the candidate," said he, "and the Democrats of New-York are sound on financial questions. I think the free-silver question will not be prominent next year. That craze will go up like a rocket and down like a stick, in my judgment."

Then something was said about Presidential candidates by The Times correspondent. Mr. Poucher did not say whom he favored.

"Are the people talking on the subject?" he was asked.

"Yes," he replied. "I hear it on the streets, to some extent, both by the old Hill and the Cleveland men."

"Are they still for Hill and for Cleveland?"

"The Cleveland men are not talking of Mr. Cleveland for next year," said Mr. Poucher, with an amused look on his face. "I should say the Cleveland men in this section were rather inclined to favor William C. Whitney." Then he paused for a minute, and added: "It would be possible to go a great way and fare much worse than to nominate William C. Whitney."

STEALING WATER FROM CHICAGO MAINS

Estimated that the City Has Lost Nearly a Million of Dollars.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—It is alleged that evidence of systematic stealing of city water by means of "blind" pipes has been discovered in the Union Stock Yards. The beneficiaries have been certain packers, and it is expected that investigation will disclose wholesale secret tapping of the mains in the old town of Lake, which was annexed to the city six years ago.

Subordinate officials of the Water Department, acting under secret orders of the Commissioner of Public Works, and assisted by a gang of workmen, last week discovered a six-inch pipe leading from the city main, which was diverting water from the meter. It is estimated by the investigators that the city has lost nearly $1,000,000 in water revenues by reason of the secret appropriation of water.

The investigation is hampered by the fact that there are no maps of the town of Lake water system, and it may be necessary to uncover four miles of mains and cut off the water in every pipe leading to the stock yards' territory to stop all the leaks.

COMMISSIONER WRIGHT'S SON BITTEN

A Dog Attacked Him as He Was Going Through Ocean Side Awheel.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Sept. 1.—Claude Wright, son of Commissioner of Charities and Correction Wright of New-York, was bitten by a dog yesterday while riding through Ocean Side on his bicycle.

The animal rushed out, and without any warning grasped the young man's leg, biting him three times and tearing a piece of the flesh out of the leg.

The dog is owned by Dr. White of Ocean Side, who has been ordered to have him shot. The wounds were cauterized, but are painful and considered dangerous.

Wreck on the Pennsylvania Road.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., Sept. 1.—A broken axle caused a serious wreck to an eastbound freight train last night on the Pennsylvania Railroad, six miles west of this place. Twenty cars, loaded with coal, coke, and iron, were demolished, and both tracks blocked with the debris. S. E. Franks, a brakeman, married, and residing in Harrisburg, was caught in the wreck and killed. Traffic on the middle division of the road west of Lewistown was suspended until 10 o'clock this morning.

RELIEF IN A COOL WAVE

Its Beneficial Effects Appreciated by City Folk.

MORE WARM WEATHER COMING

During the Storm Saturday Evening Houses Were Unroofed by Wind and Injured by Lightning.

When those New-Yorkers who had read the Weather Bureau's prediction about a cool wave awoke yesterday morning they had the somewhat rare gratification of knowing that the Weather Bureau was right about the weather, and sweltering city dwellers were most grateful for the relief. Most of the days last week had been so intemperately hot, and had gone into so many heat and humidity excesses, that the many sufferers in the crowded city would have looked to a trip to the pole as one of pleasure.

As Saturday waned the rain-laden squall came from over the Jersey hills, and thereafter the thermometer was less ambitious. As the night wore on the mercury continued to contract itself, and before morning those who were out of doors felt an uncomfortable degree of chilliness, and the early-to-bed folks, who had opened their windows wide to catch the refreshing cool air, found comfort in drawn shutters and heavier bed clothing.

The day broke with that touch of Autumn in its breath which is so delightful when following close upon the hot days of Summer. There was a bit of chill in the early morning hours, and this, perhaps, led many who had intended to flee for a day from sun-baked pavements to reconsider their plans. They found that, so far as the weather went, home was as pleasant as any other place, and thousands who had arranged for an outing somewhere concluded to take their holiday at home.

It is a good cool wave that brings nobody harm. This one brought relief and good to the many and worked disadvantageously to the few. The few comprised the owners of pleasure craft, the boats plying to pleasure places, and the lines leading from the city. The exodus yesterday was as unusually small as it has been exceptionally large on other Sundays. The Coney Island boats were, as usual, liberally patronized, but there was room for all who wanted to go by the water route to that breezy resort, and nowhere was seen that surging, elbowing throng which usually distinguishes the effort to get out of the city on Summer holidays.

According to the Weather Bureau officials the cool wave extended during the day over the New-England and Middle Atlantic States. The cheerless prediction is that it will pass away to-day and that several more days of heat will be had before the cool of Autumn comes to stay is also made by the weather prophets.

Meanwhile many will be thankful for the one day of relief. It was, so far as comfort went, far superior to the corresponding day of last year, when the average temperature was 73°. The thermometer yesterday ranged from 55° at 5 o'clock in the morning to 71° at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The average was 63°, which is 7° below the normal.

PLEASANT AT CONEY ISLAND.

The Cool Weather Was Enjoyed by 80,000 Visitors.

The first Sunday in Autumn at Coney Island was a very pleasant one. More than 80,000 persons visited by the boats and trains and had a very enjoyable time. The sun was just warm enough and the ocean breeze just strong enough to make it pleasant for promenading, and the majority took advantage of the good weather and kept marching around all the afternoon from concert hall to concert hall and the other amusement places. Every business man fared well except the bathing pavilion keepers, who united in saying the weather was not warm enough for their business.

There was a large crowd at Manhattan Beach. Sousa's grand jubilee was given in the afternoon and evening, and will be continued to-day. J. W. Hinkley, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, registered at the Oriental Hotel in the afternoon. Mr. Hinkley had with him S. W. Dunning of the United States Army.

RAIN AND WIND IN NEW-JERSEY.

Roofs Torn from Their Fastenings—Houses Struck by Lightning.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 1.—Last night's storm did considerable damage in the northern section of the Heights, though the fact did not become known until this morning, owing to a disarrangement of the police telephone wires. The tin roof of Public School No. 7 was stripped off and fell across the elevated track of the North Hudson Railroad, blocking traffic nearly half an hour after it was discovered, which was not until the storm had nearly ceased, the cars being unable to run while the elemental disturbance was at its height.

The roofs were blown from the residence of Patrick McCormack, 82 Lincoln Street; Thomas Burke's house, 306 Germania Avenue, and Frederick Witte's house, 250 Hancock Avenue. The furniture in the latter was damaged $300 by water.

The house 32 Thorne Street, owned by Henry Gaede, was struck by lightning and damaged $400; No. 34, owned by Joseph Porter was damaged $800. The house 192 Bowers Street and two barns on the rear of the lot, owned by Dr. Stephen S. W. Stout, were also struck, the damage being $700.

FILLED WITH SULPHUROUS FUMES.

Lightning Almost Wrecked John Hewlett's House.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Sept. 1.—During the terrific storm Saturday evening lightning struck the house of John Hewlett, at Ocean Side, two miles south of this place, and literally wrecked the whole house.

The lightning came from the southwest, struck the house, and in an instant every pane of glass in the entire building was broken. A large mirror in the parlor was shattered and the fragments were scattered in all directions, some imbedding themselves in the walls and woodwork. A bed was torn to pieces, and a bedpost was driven like an arrow through the side of the house. The bed clothes were torn to rags, the walls scorched, and the house was badly twisted out of shape.

The family was at supper in the kitchen, and the terrific shock and noise of flying glass and furniture almost drove the women into hysterics. Strange to say, this room received less injury than any other, but the occupants felt much dazed and the air was thick with the odor of sulphur. The screams of the women brought people from neighboring houses, who felt sure that the people in the damaged house were all killed. The rain came down in torrents, but the odor of the room was so oppressive that the occupants were obliged to rush out into the drenching rain to escape suffocation. Mr. Hewlett retained his presence of mind sufficiently to get them out and quickly opened all the doors. The women were taken to neighboring houses.

The electric current passed from the Hewlett building to the residence of Commissioner of Charities and Correction Wright of New York City, who spends his Summer at Ocean Side. It passed through from west to east, burning a dark streak along the walls of two of the bedrooms, and passed out without doing serious damage. The storm did much damage to other buildings, but with the exception of the complete wreck of Mr. Hewitt's place nothing serious occurred.

SANK A TUG OF A RIVAL LINE

Result of a Struggle for Business Supremacy in Duluth Harbor—A Fireman Loses His Life.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 1.—The fight by Inman's Tug Line upon Singer's Tug Line, because the latter entered upon the towing business, resulted to-day in the sinking of Inman's tug Pathfinder in the harbor close to the docks, before thousands of people, and also in the death of Charles Scully, a Pathfinder fireman.

The steamer Joliet at noon arrived light for ore, and was met out in the lake by Singer's tug Medina, with which arrangements were made for the towing. They came through the canal at a good pace, the Medina slightly in the lead, and on the starboard side. Inside the canal the Pathfinder was waiting, and went ahead to port of the Joliet.

Two thousand feet from the canal the Pathfinder crossed the Joliet's bow so as to drop in between the steamer and the Medina, and take the line which had just been given to the Medina. The Medina pushed the Pathfinder, causing her to list, and in twenty seconds the Pathfinder was on the bottom, in eighteen feet of water.

One of the firemen jumped on the Medina, but all the other Pathfinder men jumped into the water, and were rescued, with the exception of Scully. Capt. Harry Bietbel of the Medina, and Capt. J. Edward Brown of the Pathfinder were arrested. Scully's body was recovered. It is general opinion that Brown was to blame. He came lately from Cheboygan, Mich.

FATHER AND SON KILLED

Struck by Lightning While Swimming for the Shore from a Capsized Boat at Stamford.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 1.—John Whewell, foreman in the Blickensderfer typewriter factory, took a sail in his catboat yesterday afternoon with his assistant foreman, Samuel A. Searle, the latter's son Samuel, aged nine, and Willie and Edward Burrett, aged five and twelve. They went bathing on Greenwich Point Beach, and subsequently got into the boat, letting it drift 400 feet from the shore. The vessel capsized in a squall at 6 P. M., but the party were not alarmed, but clung to the side of the boat.

Soon Searle proposed going ashore to get another boat and right their craft. He started to swim, taking his child on his back, with his arms clasped about his neck. The others saw them start, then a vivid flash of lightning came, and when they turned around to look again the man and boy were not visible.

Whewell swam ashore and saw the body of Searle and his son floating near the beach. Doctors and men on shore tried until near midnight to resuscitate them, but without avail.

Marks on Searle's breast and elsewhere lead to the belief that he was struck by lightning. He was a good swimmer and could wade ashore within 200 feet of the boat.

Searle came here a few months ago from Lowell, where he buried a son on Friday. He was thirty years old.

ARRESTED IN A ZURICH HOTEL

A Man Supposed to be Defaulter William R. Foster of This City Captured in Switzerland.

BERNE, Sept. 1.—A man, supposed by some persons to be William R. Foster, who is wanted in New-York for falsifying his accounts to the extent of $193,000, has been arrested at a hotel in Zurich. It is not absolutely certain that the prisoner is the person for whom the police are looking.

He is forty-nine years old, 6 feet in height, has dark hair and beard, streaked with gray, and is of distinguished appearance. He was accompanied by a handsome young woman who passes as his wife.

J. O. Broadhead, the American Minister, has informed the Minister of Justice that a warrant for the arrest of Foster and the papers in the case are now on the way here from the United States. The police of Zurich have compared photographs of Foster with the prisoner, and express some doubts as to the man in custody being the person wanted.

Detective Sergeant Trainor, who was in charge of the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters last night, professed to know nothing of the arrest of W. R. Foster, in Switzerland, at the request of the New-York police. The Sergeant said the office records then available did not show any charge against such a man.

LIZZIE HALLIDAY'S BAD TEMPER

She Tries to Kill an Attendant in the Matteawan Insane Asylum.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Lizzie Halliday some time ago created a sensation by setting fire to her home in Sullivan County, causing thereby the death of a stepson. Later, she murdered Paul Halliday, her husband, at her home in Burlingham, Sullivan County, burying his body under the floor, and also two women whom she came to Newburg and got, and whose bodies she placed in a barn. After her arrest she was sent to the Matteawan Insane Asylum.

On Friday she had a violent fit of temper and attempted to take the life of Miss Ward, an attendant of the institution. In this she was assisted by Mrs. Jennie Stanton, a companion of the ward. The attendant's cries brought assistance, and the women were beaten off. The attendant was quite badly bruised, but Dr. Allison this afternoon reported her doing well, and added that it was a case of fright more than serious injury.

He says any one of the 750 inmates are liable to these outbreaks, and attendants are expected to be on the lookout for them. Mrs. Halliday's bad temper was occasioned, in part, by the failure on the part of the authorities to transfer her to Auburn Prison, she desiring to go there.

A Boy and a Man Drowned.

William P. Harman, sixteen years old, of 656 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, was one of a party of boys who took a boat at the foot of Forty-third Street, Brooklyn, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. They spent most of the day sailing, and were off the Iron Pier, Coney Island, about 1 o'clock P. M., when Harman was struck by the boat's boom and knocked overboard. The body has not been recovered.

Benjamin Lashwood, twenty-three years old, a fireman on the steamship Spain, of the National Line, went in bathing yesterday evening alongside the steamer, which lay at Pier 38 North River. He was seized with cramps, and before assistance could reach him he was drowned. The body was recovered.

A Runaway at Coney Island.

A horse attached to a light wagon that was standing in front of a saloon at Surf Avenue and Sea Beach Walk, Coney Island, last night, took fright at the ringing of a passing wheelman's bell and dashed up Surf Avenue. At West Eighth Street the maddened animal ran into a light wagon in which were Jacob Seeley and his wife, of 330 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, and their nephew, Christian Anderson, sixteen years old.

All were thrown into the street, but escaped with light bruises. The wagon was wrecked.

Opening of the Waverly Fair.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 1.—The New-Jersey State Fair opens at Waverly Park tomorrow with the grandest exhibit in all classes ever seen in the State. It will remain open until Friday evening. There will be an excellent programme of racing every afternoon, some of the best trotters and pacers of the East being among the entries.

Dr. Bryant Leaves Gray Gables.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 1.—Dr. Bryant, who has been at Gray Gables more or less all the time this Summer, returned to New-York to-night. Mrs. Cleveland and Mr. Thurber accompanied him to the station. The President took a drive this afternoon and went to Crow's Nest and called on Mr. Jefferson.

SOLDIERS AT ISHPEMING

Serious Trouble Feared with the Striking Miners.

THEY THREATEN THE NEW MEN

The Companies Propose to Resume Work To-day After a Month's Idleness—Gov. Rich Will Give Them Protection.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Sept. 1.—The citizens of this iron mining town and the neighboring one of the Negaunee to-night are alarmed at the labor situation. A hundred and fifty State soldiers are encamped in the vicinity of the Lake Ageline mine, where the steam shovels are to be operated by men who have been brought from Chicago to take the places of the strikers.

The mining companies are determined to begin the movement of their ore after a month's idleness and Gov. Rich has dispatched six companies of the Fifth Regiment to the scene for the purpose of affording all the protection which the Sheriff and the owners of the great mines may need to keep the peace and resume business.

The thousand and more strikers, skilled miners, laborers, trimmers, and steam shovel men, who have been reduced to desperate straits by their idleness and the prospect of seeing other men fill their places, threaten to prevent the operation of the shovels, and the situation is alarming.

Col. Lyon of the Fifth Regiment arrived here this afternoon, with two companies of his regiment from Houghton and at once put his men in camp under strict discipline, expecting serious work for them to-morrow. A special train arrived later from Ironwood, bearing another company of the Fifth Regiment. From Marquette, Big Rapids, and Ludington early to-morrow will come one company each of the Fifth, making 300 well-armed and officered militiamen with orders to protect life and property at all hazards.

The strikers have been in an ugly mood all day, and the arrival of the troops has added to their excitement. They gathered around the ore piles and on the streets when they heard of the arrival of 300 men from Chicago to do the work which they refused to do until their demands were satisfied. They talked threateningly of what they would do to the new men, who had been taken in charge by agents of the Lake Angeline Company on their arrival to-day and housed and fed under protection of private guards.

The company is determined to put these men to work early to-morrow to move the big stock of ore to the lake. The mines of the Lake Angeline, Lake Superior, and Cleveland Cliffs Companies here have been flooded by the withdrawal of the pumps on account of the strike, and the Buffalo and Jackson mines at Negaunee have been treated in a similar manner, so that no attempt will be made to put new miners to work. The stocks of ore on hand will last a long time.

Three thousand men were originally locked out when a rise in wages was refused, but the number of strikers has dwindled down to 1,000, the remainder having gone to other mines and obtained work. The strike would have ended here but for the refusal of the skilled miners, mostly from Cornwall, to give in, the laborers being anxious to return to work. If work can be successfully resumed at the Lake Angeline Mine, the other companies will start the steam shovels. Plenty of operators for all the shovels have been secured.

Capt. Walters of the Lake Angeline says he does not expect serious trouble to-morrow, but he is determined to follow the order of the company officials to move the ore. Crowds are on the street discussing the situation and the prospect of a conflict between the strikers and militiamen. The merchants, who were at first in sympathy with the strikers, are now against them because of their stubbornness and have refused to extend credit for provisions, which has resulted in much privation among the families of strikers. The business men fear looting of their stores, and armed watchmen are patrolling the streets and guarding the interior of business houses.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 1.—Gov. Rich was in telegraphic communication with Col. Lyon of the Fifth Regiment, at Ishpeming, to-night, and was fully advised of the situation. The Governor will order out the entire State militia should trouble occur to-morrow.

PATTERSON TRICKED STATEN ISLANDERS

He Was Able to Float Worthless Paper Without Any Trouble.

STAPLETON, S. I., Sept. 1.—Many Staten Island business men have been victimized by a man who came to Stapleton about two months ago with a wife and child, and gave his name as F. B. Patterson of Long Island. He was employed by the Rapid Transit Company as train dispatcher at South Beach, was very respectable in appearance, and talked of better days.

He made many friends, and began at once to give drafts on banks in Virginia, Pennsylvania, and other places. The first were for small amounts, and they all came back. Some of these he made good. Recently he announced that he had arranged for the eighth annual encampment of the "Affiliating members of U. R. K. P. of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania," to be held at South Beach from Sept. 7 to 16, got out an elaborate programme for the affair, and made extensive arrangements for the entertainment of a thousand visitors. He exhibited freely many typewritten letters authorizing him to make the arrangements, and asking about his progress.

Then he floated new worthless drafts and checks of from $25 to $250, and disappeared, leaving his wife and child behind. The heaviest sufferers are William Nunley, the proprietor of a South Beach hotel, where the alleged encampment was to have been held, and Paul Mutschler and William Widemeyer, merchants of this place. The victims refuse to tell how much they have of the worthless paper, but it is alleged that Patterson got away with about $1,000.

A Wheelman Badly Hurt in Brooklyn.

John Johnson, twenty-three years old, of Charles Street, Perth Amboy, N. J., was found at the Hamilton Ferry house, Brooklyn, at 6 o'clock last evening, suffering from cuts about the head and what is feared to be a fracture of the skull. He was accompanied by several friends, all wheelmen. They said they had got Johnson as far as the ferry house, where he had been for an hour, but was too weak to proceed further toward home.

Mr. Johnson said he was coming up from Coney Island on his wheel, when he was run into by another rider, he believed, but was not clear as to the matter. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

Arrest of Alleged Train Wreckers.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Sept. 1.—It is believed that the train wreckers who burned the Portland station on the Ohio River Railroad and wrecked a heavy freight train by running it into the Ohio River Saturday morning, were captured yesterday by the Sheriff of Jackson County and a posse of marshals. The men under arrest are P. Carter, agent of the company, who was discharged a few days ago, and J. Y. Staats of Sherman. Fireman Barrett, who was injured, is in a serious condition. The company's loss will be heavy, as the entire train was demolished.

To Build a Big Mill in Lonsdale.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 1.—It is announced that the Goddard brothers will build a new cotton mill in the village of Lonsdale. Work will begin in October. It is said the new mill will be one of the largest in New-England.

TO HONOR BRAZIL'S PRESIDENT

An Armament Fund to be Provided in Uruguay and a National Bank to be Established There.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 1.—Admirers of the President of Brazil have decided to present him with a house, as an honorable recognition of his services in establishing peace in Rio Grande.

The Government of Uruguay is to raise $2,000,000 for an armament fund by imposing small additional duties on tobacco, wire, and agricultural machines.

There is a project to establish a Government Bank, with a capital of $5,000,000.

CHINESE CHRISTIANS HARRIED

Their Houses Burned, Property Plundered, and Cattle Stolen, and No Protection Given Them.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Times will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Shanghai saying that some Chinese Christians have been brutally harried near Hing-Hua, in the Province of Fokien. Their houses were burned, their property plundered, and their cattle stolen. One man was fatally wounded.

A Magistrate was asked five times to assist the Christians, but he refused to do anything to prevent the outrages. This Magistrate had published an ambiguous proclamation referring to the Ku-Cheng massacre, inciting the rising against the Christians.

Further worse troubles are expected.

A dispatch from Shanghai says that the sixteenth person sentenced for participation in the massacre of missionaries at Ku-Cheng has been executed. The dispatch adds that, as yet, nothing has been done in regard to the claims made by the British and American Ministers respecting the attacks on missionaries at Szechuan.

BISMARCK LIKES AMERICA

The Prince Pays a Generous Compliment to This Country in His Speech to the German Veterans.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—Prince Bismarck, in receiving the German-American veterans on Friday last, said, after lamenting his old age and the condition of his health:

"If it had been otherwise, I should have visited the exposition at Chicago. I should dearly have liked to have seen the United States, which, of all foreign countries, is the most sympathetic with us. Judging from information contained in letters from former servants and workmen who have gone thither, they are comfortable and feel at home. This cannot be said of those who have emigrated to other countries."

Later, at lunch, he asked for cheers for the United States and the Fatherland, saying: "The two have nothing to quarrel about."

HIS LIFE SAVED BY A SHRUB

A Drunken Man Found Hanging on the Brink of a Central Park Pool.

Alexander Desautels of 537 East Eighty-third Street wandered into Central Park by the West Seventy-seventh Street entrance during the furious downpour of rain Saturday afternoon.

He was in a sadly intoxicated condition, and roamed aimlessly about until he reached the slope of the "goose pond."

Here he fell or slipped down the soft bank, until his progress was arrested by a little shrub which was just firmly enough rooted to save him from a plunge into the water. As this was six or seven feet deep, and as Desautels was in a helpless condition, there is little doubt that had it not been for the friendly bush, he would have found his end in the pool.

Fortunately for Desautels he was discovered by a Park policeman, who, with assistance, rescued him from his perilous position.

He was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, on the charge of intoxication, but as Magistrate Kudlich thought he had been sufficiently punished, he was discharged.

BENJAMIN F. PIETZEL'S BODY EXHUMED

Indications that Holmes Will Be Tried for Murder in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—It looks as if the authorities of Philadelphia intend to try H. H. Holmes, the much-accused swindler and alleged multi-murderer, for the murder here of his partner, Benjamin F. Pietzel.

In the presence of a representative of the District Attorney's office, the body of Pietzel was exhumed yesterday, and the Coroner's physician severed the head from the body, and took it away with him. When asked why the head had been cut off, the physician said it was intended to use the skull in evidence at the trial of Holmes.

It is expected to identify the body by the teeth.

HIS THROAT CUT BY A STRANGER

Brooklyn Police Look in Vain for Geshund's Assailant.

Adam Geshund, forty-three years old, of 150 McKibben Street, Brooklyn, got into a fight with an unknown man at 152 McKibben Street yesterday. The stranger cut Geshund across the throat.

The wounded man was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital, where his wound is considered serious.

Every available man from the Sixth Precinct Police Station was sent out to find the assailant, but up to a late hour he had not been arrested.

FIRE IN A COAL MINE AT PANA, ILL.

Several Miners Entombed, but It Is Believed They Will Escape.

PANA, Ill., Sept. 1.—Fire is raging in Shaft No. 1 at the coal mine here.

Several miners are entombed, but it is expected they will escape death.

Griffin's Assailant Caught.

Charles McKinnon, who shot his brother-in-law, William Griffin, at their home, 53 Wilson Street, Brooklyn, Saturday night, because he beat his wife, was arrested yesterday at the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, as he was about going on a ferry-boat. He was taken to the Eastern District Hospital, where Griffin identified him as his assailant, and McKinnon was then locked up in the Sixth Precinct Police Station. He will be arraigned this morning in the Lee Avenue Police Court.

A Sunday Evening Wedding.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Miss Annie G. Brown, daughter of Frederick W. Brown of this city, was married to-night at her father's residence to Walter C. Williams of Washington, D. C., the Rev. Samuel T. Graham of Trinity Episcopal Church, this city, officiating. The maid of honor was Miss Martha L. Brown, a sister of the bride, and the best man was Edward H. G. Kelly of Washington. None but the immediate members of both families were present.

German Veterans Celebrate.

The German veterans of the New-York Kriegerbund began at Sulzer's Harlem River Park yesterday a celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of the Sedan. It is to be a two days' celebration.

FOUR STATES SHAKEN

Earthquake Causes Fright, but no Damage.

FIRST FELT IN JERSEY

Then It Gave a Shaking to New-York, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

PEOPLE TOSSED FROM THEIR BEDS

In This City Few Knew that the Shaking Was Not Caused by a Heavy Truck.

HOTELS IN BROOKLYN TREMBLED

Windows Broken and Crockery Hurled from Shelves—A Citizen's Report to the Police.

Thrice the earth trembled and New-York slept on. A Sunday morning earthquake could not arouse it—a quake that first shook Jersey, caused sections of Pennsylvania to quiver and, going over to Long Island, jarred Brooklyn's tall buildings on the Heights, and ruthlessly tumbled country folks out of bed at 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

Few persons in New-York can tell anything about the seismic disturbance, because here it was not powerful enough to spoil a day of rest.

Mr. Smith, who presides in the weather eyrie when Mr. Dunn is taking rest, can, however, tell all about it, and he says that a rumble and a shock disturbed New-Jersey, repeated its performance on Manhattan Island, and travelled across Long Island to the sea.

Although there are several buildings within the city limits which have been recently reported unsafe by the Building Department and have required shoring up to prevent them from falling, no damage of any kind was reported by the police.

The only reliable testimony as to the presence of the earthquake here at all was given by a man living in West Thirty-seventh Street, who called at Police Headquarters in the early morning, before the news of the damage in Jersey reached this city, and mentioned casually to the police officials that he had been awakened about 6 o'clock and had fancied he had felt a slight shaking of his house. He was uncertain, however, whether he had really noticed anything or had merely dreamed of a shock, and the matter was thought of no more until the news of the effects of the earthquake in Jersey and Long Island filtered in during the course of the day.

Very few people in Harlem noticed the earthquake. Only one man could be found who had felt the shock. He was a Californian., used to the rumbling and shaking of Mother Earth, and he lives in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues. He said he had felt the shock about 6 o'clock while dozing.

When he went to various friends to compare notes he was laughed at for his pains.

NEW-JERSEY'S HARD SHAKING.

**Houses Swayed More than an Inch in

rapidly what occurred than my wife, who slept in an adjoining room with the children, and who came to me puzzled to account for the singular condition under which she awoke.

"As to data, the wave or shock was distinctly longitudinal, north to south, or rather in a direct line with the Palisades. I was across this line and was heaved, as it were, by the shock. The duration of the quake was six to seven seconds, the estimate being such that a man would make without a watch. As to oscillation I should judge it was, by the movement of the house, an inch. Perhaps an inch and a half in a height of about fifteen feet.

"The phenomena in my room were divers. First the door, which stood open, swung on its hinges or wavered, the limit of swing being about three inches, then the mirror on the bureau moved to and fro in a swing the reverse of that of the door, as it was hung on a centre-balance. Another test was a clothes rack with a base, which tilted to and fro while the shock lasted. But the most interesting observation was furnished by a globe on a gas bracket at the foot of my bed. The globe was not screwed tightly to the socket of the arm and it derived from the earthquake an oscillation that it kept up for some time after the spasm had passed.

"On the landing outside my room is a punching bag of leather, strung on cord. This received enough impetus to keep it swining for a couple of minutes after the last tremble had disappeared. It was not a violent quake, and nothing in the house suffered. It was not to compare with the shock at San Francisco in 1866. It was on a Sunday, and, as I sat in the dining room of my hotel the rumble came, and by the shot tower in Market Street I obtained an admirable line of perspective.

"I noticed nothing singular the evening before. The storm was severe, and there was certainly the 'yellow' sky that is sometimes talked of when earthquakes occur, but there were no night mists, and the morning was as clear and lovely as can be imagined. I judged the motion, as I lay across the line of shock, as wavelike, but I did not count the waves."

The seismic disturbance caused momentary commotion, and prompted interest in the happening at the famous Morse Place, on the Tenafly Road, opposite Demorest Avenue, which is now kept by Mrs. M. E. Shears as a boarding house. R. K. Ingalls, who is stopping here with his family, noted many of the circumstances, and makes the interesting statement that there was a slight tremor of earthquake at 10 P. M. Saturday.

"I am positive of it," he said. "I was then walking on Demorest Avenue, and could not have been mistaken, and I am of the opinion that the atmospheric conditions then were a presage of the greater demonstration. It was close and oppressive, and I remarked that I experienced difficulty in walking. I felt oppressed just before the trembling came to-day.

"I slept on the second floor, twenty feet from the ground. To my mind, it seemed as a rush of wind underground. The house rocked, and the quake's duration was apparently eight to ten seconds. As to time, I am at sea. It seemed to be about 5:30 A. M. The shock was not so severe as in 1884, but enough to wake many in the house, including Mrs. Shears, who got up and went around to see if any one was alarmed, or if anything was damaged. I should judge that where I was the oscillation was two inches."

Other residents of the Tenafly Road neighborhood corroborated these observations, and had like experiences. The wife of Valentine Ruch asked her husband: "Why should they come into the street with a steam roller at such an hour in the morning?" A neighbor compared the noise to a baby carriage rolled on a balcony. Another said that the wave lasted long enough for him to exchange remarks about it with his wife while it lasted. Some who slept with their beds north and south said that the headboards rattled against the wall.

P. P. Burnham, in describing his sensations, said that his house rocked more than in any of the recent violent wind storms. Philip E. Ragué, an architect who lives opposite Dr. Lyon, said that one of his children awoke and went to her parents to be reassured, and that the flooring of his bedroom undulated, and a chiffonier shook so violently as to rattle ornaments on it.

To test the homoseismal character of the convulsion a reporter for The New-York Times crossed the ridge of the Palisades by the beautiful Palisade Avenue to Englewood Cliffs Borough and Coytesville. On its western slope the many magnificent villas have their foundations on debritus, which forms a buffer to bedrock commotion. Still, traces of the quake were found at every point.

At G. R. Dutton's villa, Palisade and Grand Avenues, Mr. Dutton said that the windows rattled, and there was a rumbling as of a heavy wagon. At Rosenvick, the magnificent estate of David Oadley, Patrick Powers, who is caring for the place, felt the seismic wave, and a carpet cleaner in one of the rooms which stood against a wall fell with a crash, and the noise prompted a hunt for a cat.

At Col. H. W. Banks's mansion a maid was wakened by the quake. The Secretary of W. Allison, the sole occupant of the castle on the cliffs, opposite Spuyten Duyvil, did not notice the disturbance. At Coytesville several noticed the earthquake, among them a little sister of Josie Speers, who asked her why they were blasting Sunday morning.

At Weehawken the shock made houses in Park Avenue rattle.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 1.—The earthquake of this morning was not felt in the lower section of this city. Residents of the Heights say they experienced a slight tremor, but few of them realized that it was due to an earthquake. No damage was done.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 1.—Newark was in the path of the earthquake shock, and buildings in all parts of the city trembled visibly. Glass and china rattled on their shelves, and suspended objects swayed for some little time after the trembling of the earth ceased.

In a new house on the H the owner yesterday showed a number of cracks in the walls, which he claimed were not there on Saturday. Whether these were caused by the trembling of the earth or by the natural shrinkage of the walls was a matter of dispute, but the owner claimed the shocks did it. In the tenements the shocks caused considerable excitement, and many fled to the streets as they happened to be attired, and remained there some time, earing another shock. Hundreds were awakened by the shock. Six minutes after 6 o'clock is the generally accepted time of the commencement of the shock.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 1.—An earthquake was felt in this city at 6:15 o'clock this morning. It was accompanied by a loud, rumbling sound like that which would be caused by an explosion. Nothing so distinct has been felt here since the memorable quake in August, 1883.

In the higher parts of the city, buildings were shaken to their foundations, and the inmates were greatly alarmed. Pedestrians felt it as they walked along the street, and for a time did not realize what had occurred. Some people ran out of their houses in affright.

The shock seemed to last half a minute, and in the eastern section of the city was much more severely felt than in other portions.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 1.—A severe earthquake shock was perceptible in Plainfield this morning at 6 o'clock, lasting about seven seconds. Buildings quivered, people were thrown out of bed, ornaments were scattered from mantels over the floors, and other evidences of the vibration were observed.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 1.—An earthquake shock was felt in Trenton this morning between 5 and 6 o'clock. A loud rumbling noise resembling that of a heavily loaded wagon going over a paved street was heard, and houses were felt to shake quite perceptibly. Window panes were also made to rattle. The shock is said to have lasted three or four seconds. Many of those who were asleep were awakened by the shock.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 1.—Two very decided shocks of earthquake were felt here this morning, the first of which occurred at 5:50, and the other about a minute later., each lasting only a few seconds. Windows were jarred, crockery and chandeliers rattled, and persons who were on the streets state that they felt a dizziness from the oscillation. The shocks were also felt at Millstone, South River, Jamesburg, and at other places in this county. No sounds accompanied the shocks.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 1.—A distinct shock of earthquake was felt here about 5:45 this morning. The vibrations were from north to south. So far as known no damage was done.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Sept. 1.—The earthquake shock which was experienced in many parts of New-Jersey early this morning was distinctly felt here. Dwellings were shaken, and persons who were in bed were awakened by the rattling of windows and dishes. A rumoling noise accompanied the shock, and for a time considerable excitement prevailed, the residents thinking that a quantity of explosives stored here had exploded. The operators on duty in the Marine Observatory reports that he felt the shock shortly after 6 o'clock, and that the tower shook considerably, the vibrations lasting about eight seconds.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Sept. 1.—This town and its vicinity were awakened at dawn this morning by an earthquake. It lasted a minute and its shaking moved pictures in the houses that trembled under its shock. Some people fled outdoors in utter dismay. On the ground and in the bay its effects were but slightly apparent, but with it there was a roaring sound from the southeast that lasted with the trembling a whole minute. Guests of the hotels jumped from their beds and ran into corridors in fear and trembling. It is the if forming part of the quake. It is the talk of everybody, for to disturb Sunday morning's early rest is not altogether agreeable. The sound seemed similar to the echoes of the great guns at Sandy Hook, but the reverberations lated longer, and resembled more the distant dying out of thunder. It came from the southeast, and some of the wise men attribute it to an explosion of dynamite or some other great force.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 1.—An earthquake was felt here about 6 o'clock this morning. Many of the cottagers and hotel guests awoke. Those who had occasion to be around at that hour say that in their cottages it fairly made everything rattle. People ran out of doors looking around their premises, and wondering what was the matter, while many of the hotel guests were scared.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 1.—An earthquake shock was distinctly felt at 6:09 o'clock this morning. Dishes rattled in closets, and in several cases plaster was knocked from ceilings.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Sept. 1.—The earthquake shock was felt here and at resorts to the south.

AVERNE, N. J., Sept. 1.—The earthquake shock was felt here very distinctly.

HIGH BRIDGE, N. J., Sept. 1.—An earthquake shock was felt here about 6 o'clock this morning, and, from reports received here, it appears to have been felt all through Hunterdon County. Buildings rocked, beds were shaken, rudely arousing people who had not yet risen, and, in a number of houses, articles fell from shelves, all much to the alarm of nervous people. The shock was greater in the upper part of the county.

RAHWAY, N. J., Sept. 1.—Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt here early this morning. The first, at 3 o'clock, was light, but at 6 o'clock the shock lasted five seconds and was accompanied by a rumbling noise resembling thunder. No damage has been reported.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 1.—That portion of this city which is on high ground was generally shaken, the low-lying districts escaping the violence of the commotion, so that few noticed it.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 1.—The Oranges appear to have escaped the shock, or to have experienced so slight a tremor that it was not noticeable.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 1.—Camden felt the full force of the shock. Houses were shaken and windows rattled, but no damage was reported. Immediately after the shock there was considerable excitement in the negro quarters. Some excitable persons raised a cry that the world was coming to an end, and the result was that some of the negresses went into hysterics and added to the confusion by awakening hundreds who had not been disturbed by the shock.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 1.—This and smaller towns near by felt the shock, but no damage was done.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Sept. 1.—The shock was severe enough to shake dishes from shelves and to open unlocked doors.

DOVER, N. J., Sept. 1.—The shock was quite severe here.

MOUNT ARLINGTON, N. J., Sept. 1.—Campers on the shore of Lake Hopatcong were awakened by the earthquake.

Cool Breezes

Will not restore vitality and vigor when the blood is in a depleted condition. Hood's Sarsaparilla does this promptly and surely. It purifies the blood, creates an appetite, gives strength and elasticity to the muscles, and tones the nervous system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the one true blood purifier prominently in the public eye. $1; six for $5. Sold by all druggists. Be sure to get HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

BROOKLYN WAS THRICE SHAKEN.

Windows Rattled and Late Morning Slumbers Were Broken.

Three distinct earthquake shocks were felt in Brooklyn about 5:40 o'clock yesterday morning. The seismic disturbance was general throughout the city and many persons were badly frightened. It passed away without damaging any property, however.

The majority of Brooklynites were in their beds when the shock was felt and many were awakened from sleep. There was first a long rumble and then a violent shaking of the ground. A silence followed, and then there was another shaking of the earth more violent than the first. That died away and was followed by a third shock more gentle than the first. The disturbance was then over.

Windows were rattled, clocks and watches were stopped, but no buildings were injured. Many persons who were awakened by the oscillations thought nothing more serious was going on than the passing of heavy trucks on the street, but some who had had experience with earthquakes understood what had happened.

The Pierrepont House, in Montague Street, near the terrace, was shaken from foundation to roof, and nearly every guest in the house was aroused. The shaking was most seriously felt in the upper stories of the hotel. A guest named Coleman, whose room is on the fifth floor, was awakened from a sound sleep by the rattling of his windows.

"I thought a gale of wind was blowing," said Mr. Coleman yesterday afternoon to a reporter for The New-York Times, "and I went to the windows to close them. But I found the air outside perfectly calm."

All the guests in the hotel compared experiences when they met at the breakfast hour, and it then dawned upon them for the first time that an earthquake had caused the disturbance.

Sergt. James Campbell, who was at the telegraph desk in Police Headquarters, was surprised to hear the windows rattle and to feel the floor shake. He did not realize that it was an earthquake until a few minutes later, when Police Superintendent McKelvey telephoned to him from his home, 235 Greene Avenue, saying he was awakened from sleep, and suspected the cause of the shock to be an earthquake. Deputy Police Commissioner Crosby telephoned to Sergt. Campbell, saying the shocks were distinctly felt there.

James Jackson, a watchman employed at Police Headquarters, who lives in the Twenty-fifth Ward, said he felt the three shocks at his home.

"There was a long, low, rumbling noise," he said, "and then a shaking of the earth as if it was being wrenched. The house shook, and everybody was alarmed until the quaking ceased."

Conductor James Barry of the Vanderbilt Avenue trolley line was walking from his home at Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street to the depot across the street, when he felt the earthquake shocks. He was badly frightened. His knees weakened and he became very nervous. He reported the occurrence to the Brooklyn Bridge police officials when he reached the bridge.

The earthquake was not felt on the bridge.

The waiters in a restaurant in Washington Street, near Myrtle Avenue, were mystified by the antics of the tables and dishes when the earth quaked. They rattled and danced, and the waiters thought spirits were around.

Col. William Sinn, who lives in the St. George Hotel, told a reporter for The New-York Times that he felt the earth quiver, and, so far as he knew, there was but a single tremor. It might have been, and probably was, the previous ones that awakened him. The motion was not unlike that which might have been produced by a heavily loaded wagon rumbling over the pavements.

The Colonel noticed that the electric lights in front of his dressing room door were swayed backward and forward at the ends of the cords from which they are suspended. He also noted the rattling of the windows, but he did not consider yesterday morning's performance as particularly notable when compared with earthquakes he has felt in San Francisco and other cities.

The earthquake was felt in other parts of the hill. Health Commissioner Z. Taylor Emery, who lives at 481 Washington Avenue, said his chandeliers and furniture were shaken.

"I had been awake but a few moments," he said, "and was trying to get to sleep again when I heard a rumbling noise like the approach of a heavy truck. Then I felt the earth tremble, the bed moved, the chandelier swayed as if it was being wrenched from the ceiling, and ornaments on the mantel danced around and rattled noisily. There were two shocks.

"I questioned my patients to-day and nearly all said they, too, felt the earthquake."

Capt. John R. Anderson, a ticket agent on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad at Lexington and Reid Avenues, had just reached his home, 122 Patchen Avenue, when the earth shook. A number of small articles on his mantels were jarred to the floor, and his furniture moved around a little. A number of neighbors, who were aroused by the shock, ran into Capt. Anderson's house very much frightened, for they, too, had felt the shock and did not know what to make of it.

C. C. Martin, an artist, who lives in the Continental Building, in Montague Street, said he was awakened by the trembling of the building and saw all the curtains and hangings in his apartments swing to and fro as if blown by a strong wind.

Police Inspector John Mackellar, who was on duty at Police Headquarters, was sleeping in his room in the Municipal Building when the earthquake was felt. He was awakened and thought an explosion had happened. All the windows were shaken.

W. H. Blankley, a druggist at Fort Hamilton, said the shock was strong in that part of Brooklyn. "In my room," he said, "the bed moved, and the basin on a washstand rattled. Everything in the room was disturbed."

A RUMBLE, A SWISH, AND A SHAKE.

Long Islanders Feared Their Water-Circled Homes Would Be Swallowed.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Sept. 1.—With a rumble, a swish, and a shake the earthquake went through Long Island this morning, bringing the natives, half clothed, to the doors in alarm, thinking that their island home was about to be swallowed by the ocean, or that their garden patches were going to get up and turn over, just for a lark.

Reports from various points on the island indicate that the direction of the vibration was eastward, and that the shock lasted from half a minute to three minutes. It was severest along the south shore of the island, and, while no damage was done, more than one household got a good scare, while belated Summer visitors will go home with something to talk about.

This city quivered under the earthquake about 6 o'clock this morning. It disturbed many households, but the majority of the residents knew nothing of the shake-up until they got in the streets. On the high ground of the city, it is said, the shock was felt very distinctly. Some people say it resembled the driving of a heavy-laden truck along the streets.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., Sept. 1.—This resort received a good shaking this morning. Many residents were frightened so that they came running out of their houses, while not a little alarm was caused in the Summer hotels. Many thought the buildings were collapsing about their ears. A distinct rumbling was heard as the vibration traveled on. The shock went oceanward.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, L. I., Sept.1.—The big hotel at this place trembled in the grasp of the earthquake this morning, while the window panes clattered and the blinds flapped as if stirred by a strong gale. Few of the guests were stirring, but many were aroused from their sleep by the shock, which lasted probably three minutes.

It seemed to travel oceanward, and for a minute or so the surf subsided and the waters became smooth. A few seconds later they were gathered up in a monstrous wave which swept oceanward. Nothing was talked of this morning among the Summer colony but the earthquake, and those who missed feeling the shock felt that they had spent the season at the seashore in vain.

EDGEMERE, L. I., Sept. 1.—Even the tall flagstaff on the mammoth hotel at this place quivered this morning when the earthquake came along. The whole building shivered as if in a fit of ague. There were little alarm and excitement. The shock passed away so quickly that it was gone before any one realized what had happened, and as it was not disturbed, the fright was soon over.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Sept. 1.—The earthquake shock was probably felt here the greatest of any place on Long Island. Shortly before 6 o'clock the ground began to heave, houses trembled, and everything began to shake. The vibration lasted about three minutes. Summer guests in hotels and boarding houses were aroused from their sleep and villagers one and all went rushing out of doors. The vibration died away oceanward and was not repeated. No damage was done and the scare soon subsided.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Sept. 1.—The earthquake this morning was felt throughout this section of the Island, and the violence of the shock aroused thousands of people from their slumbers.

The rattle of glassware and breakage of china awoke many, and in several houses the vibrations stopped the clocks. Pictures were shaken on the walls and continued to swing from side to side for several seconds. Many persons jumped from their beds and rushed out in their night clothes, believing an explosion had taken place.

JAMAICA, L. I., Sept. 1.—An earthquake, accompanied by a rumbling sound, was felt here at 6:05 o'clock this morning. The majority agree, however, that its duration was at least thirty seconds. Houses were shaken and windows rattled, but no damage was done.

NEWTOWN, L. I., Sept. 1.—The inhabitants of this town and neighboring villages were awakened about 6:05 this morning by a rumbling noise which was almost instantly followed by the heaving and rocking of the earth. The vibration lasted fully two minutes and was of such force that the people jumped out of bed and in some instances were forcibly thrown out, and in their bewildered condition ran out in the street half clothed.

Several persons report that while they were seated at the breakfast table the concussion came. The vibration was so severe that the tables at which they were eating were upset and the dishes strewn about the room.

In Woodside, Winfield, and Maspeth the shock was so violent that the houses swayed with such effect that tables, chairs, and bedsteads, with their sleeping occupants, were moved around the room, and in several places windows in dwelling houses were shattered.

FLUSHING, L. I., Sept. 1.—A severe trembling of the earth, accompanied by a loud rumbling noise, aroused many sleepers in this village some time between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning. People heard the dishes in their closets rattle. The majority of those who felt the shock agree that it came at 5:45. A number of clocks which were stopped by the shock recorded that time. No damage is reported.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Sept. 1.—An earthquake made Northport tremble about 6 o'clock this morning. Houses were shaken and window panes rattled. People were awakened from a sound sleep by the rumbling and the shaking of their beds.

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

People in Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and White Plains Were Shaken.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The earthquake was felt in this city a little after 6 o'clock this morning. Among those who heard the rumbling were Thomas A. Walsh, J. W. Whited, and Ralph Barnes.

The shock was felt more in the northern part of the city, in the vicinity of Warburton Avenue, Shonnard, and Hudson Terrace, and North Broadway. The noise as described by those who heard it was similar to the rumbling of heavy wagons over stone pavements. The houses vibrated from the shock.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The residents of this city were startled about 6 o'clock this morning by a low, rumbling noise, followed by the rocking of their houses as though from the effects of a dynamite explosion. Many people were awakened from a sound sleep by the rocking sensation, which could be nearly likened to the rolling of a vessel on the swell of the ocean.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 1.—This place was visited at 6:15 this morning by a mild earthquake. The shock was distinctly felt by numerous residents in different parts of the village, and lasted for fully half a minute. Windows rattled and dishes and kitchen implements were shaken. Out of doors the shock was scarcely noticeable. It was at first thought that an explosion had taken place.

TOTTENVILLE SEVERELY SHAKEN.

A Druggist's Bottles Shaken from Shelves—Staten Island Trembled.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., Sept. 1.—Staten Island felt the full force of the earthquake this morning. Tottenville appears to have been the most severely shaken. In that village the reports of broken ornaments and of dishes were numerous.

The most severe loser on the island was J. F. Bedell, a druggist, in Tottenville. He lives in the rooms above the store and was awakened by the vibration of the building. Before the trembling had ceased he was startled by a series of crashes in the store and ran down to investigate. He found that a row of bottles containing drugs had been broken by the fall. He examined the other shelves and found that all the lighter bottles had been displaced.

He shoved his entire stock as far back as possible on the shelves before leaving the store, fearing there might be another shock.

At Stapleton and Tompkinsville the shock was distinct. It was at first thought to be the result of firing a salute from the Atlanta, which is lying in the anchorage off Tompkinsville.

No serious damage was done at either of these places nor on the north shore, although the residents on Brighton and Castleton Heights were awakened by the trembling. It was just twelve years ago yesterday that a more severe shock was felt on Staten Island. At that time considerable damage was done.

NEW-YORK'S FOURTH SHOCK.

All Have Been Light, and This One Made Very Little Disturbance.

Manhattan Island has been singularly free from the effects of earthquakes, probably owing to the sandy nature of its foundation. The last serious shock was felt by New Yorkers in March, 1893, about half an hour after midnight. On that occasion houses were shaken to their foundations, people were awakened from sleep, and the animals in the Central Park menagerie howled with terror.

The disturbance was most felt in the neighborhood of Seventieth street. The old clock on the Central Park Arsenal stopped and the Park policemen asked each other what was the matter. In the upper part of the tenement-house district on the east side crockery rolled off the shelves and a number of windows were broken. The general effect was that of a heavy explosion.

Another slight subterranean disturbance was felt in Jersey City the following morning, and another shook houses in Brooklyn, frightening people into the streets. This shock was felt all over Long Island, and the water supply of Flushing was stopped for several hours. When the water again filled the pipes, it was found to be muddy as though affected by some subterranean convulsion.

Another shock was felt as far back as 1884, and still another in the latter part of 1891. The latter shook the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the foundation of which, as is well known, rests on a bed of solid rock, and the earthquake was the subject of jocular comment in a gathering of Republican politicians which just at that time happened to be assembled in the hotel.

Sergt. Todd of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, when asked if he had heard or knew anything about yesterday's earthquake, said he was asleep at the time the shock was said to have been felt in Harlem. If there was any shock, none of the members of his family or his acquaintances knew anything about it. He had made inquiries in the station house about the matter, but no one seemed to know anything about it.

At the East Fifty-first Street Station Acting Captain Steinkamp said that he was asleep at 6 o'clock, but he had been about the station house all day, and that no one had even whispered anything about an earthquake to him.

Sergt. Kane of the same station house said that he was at his home, in Fifty-seventh Street, at that hour, preparatory to going on duty. He felt no shock, nor did the members of his family, nor any one with whom he had come in contact during the day. Patrolman Barry of the East Fifty-first Street Station was on post on Third Avenue at 6 o'clock, near Fifty-fourth Street. He said he felt no shock.

Capt. Strauss of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, when asked about what he knew of an earthquake, said he was fast asleep. Nobody had mentioned anything about an earthquake to him throughout the day, and as he had been all through his precinct, it seems strange that if any such thing had occurred some one would not have mentioned it to him.

Sergt. Morgan and Sergt. Carey of the Central Park force, when asked if they knew anything about the earthquake, said that the question was the first intimation they had had that there had been one. Two or three of the patrolmen who were on duty in the Park at that hour felt no shock, nor had they met any one who knew anything about it.

CONEY ISLAND HAS THE AGUE.

Buildings and Chutes Shake and Guests Get Out of Bed.

Coney Island woke up with the ague yesterday morning, and all day Frankfurter men and fakirs were too shaky to attend to business in their usual seductive way.

The earthquake set them shaking at 6 o'clock, they say, and many of them point to stopped timepieces as evidences of their veracity as to time.

The old Sea Beach Palace Building rocked to and fro for a few seconds, and several windows were broken. Capt. Paul Boyton says his chutes also shook for a while, and the glass in two windows of his office was rattled and cracked in several places.

The Oriental, Manhattan, and Brighton Hotels got a good shaking, and several guests, according to the managers, got out of bed and rushed to the windows to see what the trouble was.

According to Roundsman Robert Dooley, who was in charge of the Coney Island Police Station, the earthquake lasted forty seconds, but Roundsman adds that he has not had much experience with earthquakes at Coney Island.

A TREMOR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia Awakened from Slumber—Direction of the Shock.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 1.—A distinctly perceptible earthquake shock was felt here this morning about 6 o'clock. The vibration did not last longer than a second or so, but was severe enough to awaken people from sleep, and to shake ornaments hanging on walls. The direction of the shock was from southeast to northwest.

CHESTER, Penn., Sept. 1.—An earthquake shook this city about 6 o'clock this morning, and startled many people. The vibration did not continue longer than several seconds, but it caused windows and buildings to tremble and wall ornaments to become dislodged.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Sept. 1.—The shock of an earthquake was felt here at 6 o'clock this morning. Many persons felt the houses shake, and rushed to the doors in alarm.

EASTON, Penn., Sept. 1.—A tremor of the earth was felt in the eastern part of this city shortly after 6 o'clock this morning.

DELAWARE GENTLY ROCKED.

At Wilmington the Shock Did Not Last over a Second.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 1.—A slight earthquake tremor was felt here at 6:10 o'clock this morning.

The duration of the shock was about one second, but it was generally felt in the city and vicinity. The last previous tremor here was on March 8, 1889.

No Disturbance in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The earthquake reported from New-Jersey, New-York, Pennsylvania, and Delaware this morning was not noticed here. The delicate seismic recorders at the Naval Observatory did not indicate the slightest disturbance here.

Bakers Want Sunday Closing.

The bakers want President Roosevelt of the Police Board to help them by enforcing the Sunday law in regard to bakeries in this city.

Delegate Iffland of the bakers yesterday asked the Central Labor Union to appoint a committee to call on Mr. Roosevelt on the subject. "Mr. Roosevelt," he said, "is closing the saloons on Sunday, and he would be doing a great deal of good if he closed the bakeshops. The law allows them to be open from 8 to 10 o'clock in the morning, but we work seven full days in the week. A week's work with us is from seventy to ninety hours."

The meeting appointed Delegates Johnson and Jones to see Mr. Roosevelt.

Mrs. Coyle Died While Praying.

A pathetic incident in connection with the death of Mrs. Anna Coyle, a seventy-five-year-old matron, who lived at 14 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, was told to a reporter by her son, John Coyle, last night.

Mrs. Coyle had been a regular attendant at All Saints' Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, and was a devout Catholic. She had been ill for several weeks. Early yesterday morning her daughter missed the customary sound of her cough, and, going to her room, found her kneeling dead at her bedside with her hands clasped as if in prayer.

For a Nerve Tonic
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. H. M. Harlow, Augusta, Me., says: "I regard it as one of the best remedies in all cases in which the system requires an acid and a nerve tonic."

R. WALLACE & SONS
MANUFACTURING CO.
SILVERSMITHS

Beautiful Louis XV Silver

FIFTH AVENUE,
Between 26th and 27th Streets.

THE FIERCE RUSH OF THE AVALANCHE

May Be Seen at Its Best, or at Its Worst, in British Columbia.

From The Victoria (B. C.) Colonist.

Imagine, if you can, the very roughest bit of nature ever seen, or take a newspaper, crumple it into a ball, and placing it on a table suppose all its raised parts to be peaks and the hollows ravines; picture the sharp edges as ridges more or less timbered, the hollows bare, smooth, or steep as the roof of the steepest house you know of, and you have an idea of the mountains and gorges of the Slocan.

Let us suppose we are standing near the summit of one of these ridges on a bright, sunny day in January. It has been snowing continuously for days, and the "beautiful" lies in plenteous profusion everywhere, six to eight feet deep in the timbered ridges and any depth you like in the ravines; the sun gets warmer; up above you, near the crest of the mountain, little bits of crystals detach themselves and go rolling down the slope; a tiny crack forms at your feet and widens across the gulch; in an instant the whole snowy mass is in motion, and with a hissing, rustling sound and an upheaval along the edges goes hurling down the gorge. Faster and faster it glides; the air is filled with snowy spume; where you stood it was a rivulet; 1,000 feet below it is a mad torrent; the noise increases as it gains momentum.

Rocks are torn loose, broken to atoms or ground to powder, trees uprooted and broken to pieces, longs smashed to splinters. At half a mile on its path it presents a crest of twenty to thirty feet in height and moves faster than an express train; woe betide any living thing in its way now. Nothing made by man can stand before it, the wind of its creation is a hurricane, a cloud of snow and dust follows in its wake; in a seething torrent it pours over rocks and precipices, and moving resistlessly on leaves in its path, and crushed fragments of rocks and trees. The thunder dies, is gone; and the avalanche passed. Down at the foot of the slope, a mile away, mountains of snow tossed up in hopeless chaos, a wild tangle of rocks, earth, trees, and logs remain to mark its slide, and often, alas, too often, the bodies of brave men caught in its rush lie buried in its icy embrace.

All around you can hear, day and night, the distant, muffled roar of passing avalanches. They come and go at all times and at all hours; each year a few are created. They have claimed their blood tribute; each has its record of brave men done to death. These avalanches are everywhere; there is not a wagon road or a mountain trail that does not cross the path of several. On the Kaslo-Slocan road to New-Denver there are five on six on the Winter road between Sandon and Cody Creek four; all trails to the mines cross and recross these moving destroyers; yet in all the season of greatest danger there is more traffic on these roads and trails than on many highways in civilization. Marvelous escapes are an everyday matter. No one hesitates or delays on account of the peril to be incurred. Often, very often, the snowslide passes a few feet from the ore-laden pack team, but not always with a warning. In an instant men and animals are overwhelmed, and tossed like straws in the boil of seething snow. It is merciful that death is instaneous then.

The force of the wind created by one of these large slides is well-nigh incredible. In the Valley of the Illecillewaet, on the line of the Canadian Pacific, tree tops are cut off by the force of the wind on the opposite side of the ravine through which the avalanche descends. The snow is pressed into the hardness of ice, and literally tears or grinds to powder everything in its path. The many deplorable fatalities that have lately occurred in the Slocan are partly due to the destruction of the timber on the wooded slopes by the fearful fires of last Summer, trees holding up the snow, and preventing sliding. We read of many brave and heroic acts, but surely the patient courage that daily takes even chances with death on the slopes and in the mountains of the Slocan deserves more than a passing tribute.

JUDGE DICKINSON SAVES JAMES F. JOY

The Venerable Detroiter Falls Overboard, but Is Rescued.

From The Detroit Free Press, Aug. 30.

Early last evening there was an exciting event that might have added a chapter of sadness to the convention of the American Bar Association, which has been marked by only the most happy experiences up to date. The Hon. James F. Joy fell into the river in a most dangerous place, but was quickly brought out by the efforts of Judge J. M. Dickinson of Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Joy, who is eighty-five years old, has been present at most of the sessions of the association since the convention opened in Detroit last Tuesday, and yesterday afternoon he accompanied a party of the visiting lawyers on their trip to the Flats aboard the yacht Truant. The handsome boat landed at the Michigan Central Dock upon her return about 7:30 last evening. When the gang plank was run out upon the wharf Mr. Joy was one of the first to step upon it to land. It was dusk, and difficult to see, which probably accounts for the accident that followed.

Mr. Joy had taken two or three steps on the plank, and it is believed he supposed he had reached terra firma, when he intended to step aside and make room for the next person behind him. Instead of his feet reaching the planks of the wharf, they went off into space, and he fell headlong into the water. Of course there was intense excitement among those aboard the yacht, nearly all of whom were at the plank and saw the accident to Detroit's Grand Old Man.

But there was one man who did not stop to wonder or exclaim. It was Judge J. M. Dickinson of Nashville, Tenn, a vigorous, athletic man of forty. Without a moment's hesitation he jumped in, heavy overcoat and all, and was at the surface and waiting before Mr. Joy came up.

Soon the white, leonine head made its appearance, and, shaking the water away as a mastiff would his mane, Mr. Joy, espying the other at his side, exclaimed in a tone of ordinary inquiry:

"What, you here too?"

"Yes, I'm here," was the reply. Judge Dickinson's small son, not knowing his father was in the water too, had thrown a rope, and to this the Judge clung, assisting Mr. Joy as he did so. Life preservers were also thrown in, but they did little good, and some difficulty was being had with Mr. Joy, who is quite a heavy man, when the gang plank was lowered. On this, with ropes hauled under his arms, Mr. Joy was lifted aboard the yacht.

NO ONE ARRESTED FOR MRS. BLISS'S DEATH

Police Will Wait Until the Chowder Has Been Analyzed.

There were no arrests yesterday in connection with the death of Mrs. Adelaide Bliss, who is supposed to have been poisoned by eating clam chowder that was sent to her.

The police are said to have in their possession some of the chowder. They also know who sent the eatables to Mrs. Bliss, and the restaurant where they were purchased. The names of the sender and the restaurant keeper are withheld.

Capt. Thompson of the precinct left the station about 4 o'clock in the afternoon for the Central Office, where he was detailed for the night. Before going he said that there would be no arrests made until the analyses of the chowder and of the contents of the stomach had warranted them.

Two Wheelmen Hurt in Brooklyn.

Edward Wardendof, seventeen years old, of 113 East Fourteenth Street, a wheelman, was run down last night by a team driven by a man whose name is not known, at the Cycle Path and Ocean Concourse, and sustained internal injuries. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon, and taken to his home in a carriage. His wheel was wrecked.

After running the wheelman down, the stranger whipped the team, and was soon lost sight of on the dark boulevard.

END OF THE VOLKSFEST

Another Immense Crowd at the Union Hill Schuetzen Park.

FRITZ REUTER MEMORIAL HOME DAY

Damage by the Storm Speedily Repaired—Coronation of Shooting and Bowling Kings—Winners of Contests.

UNION HILL, N. J., Sept. 1.—The twenty-first annual Plattdütsch Volksfest came to a successful close at a late hour to-night. The immense attendances of the previous days were again equaled, and at sundown at least 30,000 persons had passed the gates of the Union Hill Schuetzen Park. The crowd had evidently come with the sole intent of enjoying the day, and not a disagreeable incident occurred to mar the pleasures of the Volksfest.

Success has been the rule of these reunions for years, but the outcome of the twenty-first annual festival takes precedence over all the others as far as to the number in attendance, and as to the pleasant manner in which it transpired. The amusements, games, and special features outnumbered and outranked those at past festivals.

To-day was Fritz Reuter day, and the total deceipts will go to the fund for the memorial home of the popular Plattdeutsche poet. The crowd knew that the money received was to swell the capital of the association, which will build the home for the aged and indigent, and the result was that more liberality was displayed than on any previous day of this fest.

The shooting stands were visited by throngs of marksmen, who kept the targets in use continually. The bowling alleys would not have had an idle moment if they had had double their capacity. The storm of yesterday razed all the booths in the vicinity of Lake Reuter, and the theatres and pavilions along the Midway Plaisance were a mass of ruins when the park was reached early in the morning. At least twenty-five large oak trees in the northwestern section of the park were felled by the storm.

At the time the gates were thrown open, about 1 o'clock P. M., little of the wreckage was to be seen, as the grounds had been cleared of the debris and temporary sheds had been provided for the booth holders and tents substituted for the Persian Theatre, Streets of Cairo, and other amusement places. The rapidity with which the damage had been repaired surprised those that knew the extent of it, but the crowd saw no traces of it.

At the "castle" an unusually large crowd was present all afternoon and night, and the dancing pavilions came in for more than their share of business. Maggie Epstein's souvenirs proved a neat little sum. Their personal popularity with the Plattdeutsche, and the attractive design of the aluminium cups and saucers, appropriately inscribed in dialect, swelled the receipts materially. Long before nightfall the large supply had been exhausted, and bonuses were offered for them.

At the officers' headquarters many prominent visitors were entertained. Among these none received a heartier reception than Judge Henry C. Botty, who was recently appointed by Gov. Morton to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Simon M. Ehrlich. Judge Botty was busy receiving the congratulations of his many Plattdeutsche friends.

GOOD RACES FOR THE WEEK

Splendid Card Provided for Sheepshead Bay Racegoers.

HENRY OF NAVARRE WILL RUN TO-DAY

That De Lacy Will Not Attempt to Interfere With Racing Until the Brooklyn Meeting, Is the Common Belief.

The present will be a brilliant week at the Sheepshead Bay track of the Coney Island Jockey Club, with racing every day except Friday. The week's sport will be ushered in with a most attractive programme this afternoon, the chief feature of which will be the running of the Twin City Handicap, at a mile and a quarter. In this race Henry of Navarre, the recent purchase of August Belmont, will make his first appearance in the East this year, carrying the top weight. This is undoubtedly the best horse in America to-day, but he will have no easy task to defeat the field that will face the starter, as he is asked to give to all of them a lot of weight, and he will have to be at his very best to do that. It is greatly to be regretted that the owner of Clifford did not accept the weight assigned to his horse, but preferred to leave him in the stable "to eat his head off" instead of getting him out on the track to do battle for his oats. But as Clifford is owned by a bookmaker who races for money and not for sport, it is perhaps hardly to be expected that he would ask his horse to take part in a hard fight for the money when he thinks he may find an easier place for him.

Henry of Navarre's most dangerous competitor for honors in the race would naturally be Dorian, but as he is now also owned by Mr. Belmont, the two will hardly have to try conclusions. Flying Dutchman is generally believed to be the one that will give Henry of Navarre the liveliest fight, as he is a horse of the highest speed and is well in at the weights. Sir Francis is said to have rounded to into something like his old form, and if he will race as well as he has been tried, the horse that beats him will know that he has been to the races. "Lucky" Baldwin has a couple of strings to his bow in Rey el Santa Anita and Rey del Carreres, but the latter does not act like one that would like the route he is asked to go in this race. Still, he is stoutly enough bred and he may furnish a surprise to the wise ones.

The Partridge Stakes, on the turf, for two-year-olds, should furnish a pretty race if Right Royal should happen to take a fancy to the turf track, and has as much speed as he had on the day that he played ducks and drakes with the reputation of "the Western prodigy," Ben Brush. But it looks on paper as if the race were as sure a thing for Crescendo as is the Handicap for Henry of Navarre. There are a number of other good ones in the races, and as the turf track is new to most of them, there is liable to be a horse race for fair in the event.

The rest of the card is well made up, and there will be a number of sharp contests for the money, as the list of starters announced for the races will attest.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes for fillies two years old of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Lorrainia	107	Perfidy	90
Tarentum	106	Tenderness	90
Helen H. II.	105	Peggoty	90
La Vienta	103	Annie Barron	90
Royal Princess	102	An Revoir	90
Bloomer	102	Crimea	90
Clissie B	100	Medica	90
Emotional	96	Hermia	90
Sunrise II.	94		

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. Seven-eighths of a mile.

The Swain	106	Burgundy	97
Dene	104	Lurene	97
April Fool	103	Fireband	94
Too Much Johnson	103	Fannie B	94
Emma	100	La Fiesta	94
Foundling	97	Campania	94

THIRD RACE.—The Partridge Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $50 each, with $1,500 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Three-quarters of a mile, on the turf.

Crescendo	125	Kamsin	105
Roundsman	118	Right Royal	105
Merry Prince	113	La Vienta	105
Jefferson	110	San Marco	105
Ostler Joe	108	St. Lawrence II.	103
Barrytone II.	108	Defender	103
Ramiro	108		

FOURTH RACE.—The Twin City Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, of $75 each, $30 forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $400 to second and $200 to third. One mile and a quarter.

Henry of Navarre	127	Flying Dutchman	109
Dorian	120	Saragossa	109
Rey El Santa Anita	120	Rey del Carreres	108
Sir Walter	117	Sir Francis	107
Sir Excess	115	Bathampton	105

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. One mile.

Peacemaker	116	Charade	104
Leonawell	108	Arapahoe	103
Nankipooh	106	Fullerton Lass	101
Marshall	104	Little Tom	101
Cass	104	The Coon	91
Captain T	104	Second Attempt	91
Ed Kearney	104		

SIXTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $800 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Two miles, on the turf.

W. B.	122	Caraccas	103
Santiago	117	Romping Girl	95
Victorious	113	Tom Moore	90
Song and Dance	112	Daly	87

The Flight Stakes, for all ages, over a seven-furlong course, is the feature of the card for to-morrow, and it has a lot of good sprinters named. These include Henry of Navarre, Domino, Clifford, Hugh Penny, Rey del Carreres, The Sage, Peacemaker, Bellicoso, Dorian, Jack of Spades, Crescendo, and several others that can make their feet fly in lively fashion over so short a bit of ground.

Wednesday's features will be the Sapphire Stakes, for two-year-olds, and the Reapers, for three-year-olds. One I Love, who won so handily in the Belles Stakes on Saturday; St. Agnes, about whom there has been the liveliest kind of a tip as to her speed; Peep o' Day, Gismonda, Hamilton, Silver, Bloomer, Wishard, Senator Murphy, Right Royal, Ramiro, La Vienta, and The Winner are among the animals that will be eligible for the first event. The Reapers should bring out a good field also, among those eligible being The Butterflies, Connoisseur, Salvation, Flying Dutchman, Dolabra, Rey del Carreres, Monaco, Keenan, and a number of lesser lights.

Thursday's stake race will be the Russett Handicap, at a mile and a half, over the turf course, the weights for which will be announced to-morrow. There are twenty-four nominations, including a number that are just now in the best of condition, and it should be a hot contest.

Saturday's feature will be the Omnium Handicap, at a mile and an eighth, one of the series known as the Autumn handicaps, the first of which was run on the opening day. Jack of Spades was won by The Butterflies when she put the sensational defeat of Domino to her credit. The second was the hardly less sensational race in which Henry Young and Bellicoso had their hard fight for the money. The Autumn Stakes, for two-year-olds, with ninety-six nominations, is also on for decision on the same day, and Requital may again face the starter and try to repeat his Futurity victory. Crescendo is also eligible, and the test as to the merits of these two two-year-olds that racegoers are looking forward to will probably then be had.

With such a week of racing, the chances are for the best attendance of the season, as the vacation seekers are beginning to flock back to town and the city will take on its new life this week.

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It is pretty generally understood about town now that Peter De Lacy will not attempt to continue his farcical work of "purifying the turf" until the opening of the Brooklyn Jockey Club meeting. He has a special grievance against P. J. Dwyer, the President of that track, who was the first to make energetic and successful warfare against the gambling dens that De Lacy carried on in the city under the name of poolrooms.

When the Brooklyn Jockey Club begins to race, De Lacy will spring on the Governor of the State, the Sheriff, and the District Attorney of Kings County and such other people as he may think will serve his purpose, protests from "indignant taxpayers" and "law-abiding citizens" whom he will employ for the purpose, to ask that the law against thoroughbred racing for stakes, as interpreted by Judge Ishbosheff, shall be enforced. Not until this is done will, it is now asserted, a test case be made.

Meantime the Stewards of The Jockey Club will have taken the necessary steps to present to the courts their side of the case, which has not yet been done, as the decision of Judge Bischoff was rendered on an ex parte case. The State Racing Commission, of which Messrs. August Belmont, E. D. Morgan, and John Sanford are members, will also be represented when the issue in the matter comes. These gentlemen have had the law thoroughly and exhaustively examined, and think they have ample authorities which will turn the tide in their favor and bring about a reversal of the decision in the trumped-up case of De Lacy vs. De Lacy on which the decision that has caused so much talk among racegoers is based.

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It has been asserted that Edward Corrigan, who has finally been driven off the turf in the State of Illinois and has been forced to close his Chicago racetrack, is a party to the war against racing in the East. A pretty pair that to fight against a sport now being conducted on perfectly reputable lines. De Lacy and Corrigan, professional reformers, is about the biggest joke of the present century. The lay mind cannot clearly comprehend how it is that the machinery of the courts can be used by such a pair as this to annoy respectable and reputable men in the conduct of their business.

De Lacy and Corrigan have done more to bring the sport into disrepute than all other sources combined, unless it was "the Big Four" of Guttenberg. The head and front of the latter aggregation will bid farewell to the turf to-day, when his racing stable will be sold at auction for what little it may bring. There is nothing of any account in it, unless it be Lamplighter. The passing of Walbaum from the turf will be a welcome thing to all who have the best interests of racing at heart.

De Lacy has been driven from the share he had in degrading it by the passage of the Wilks bill at the same time that the Percy-Gray bill was passed. He now remains only as a sort of petty thorn in the flesh, which it is confidently expected the higher courts will pluck out when they get the decision on his trumped-up case before them.

Corrigan is left, a pugnacious and vindictive representative of the lowest type of the men who have infested the turf—the true type of the turf gambler, for whom no one had the least respect. He allied himself with a lot of gamblers in Chicago and conducted, in the outskirts of the city, an open-air poolroom of the Guttenberg and Gloucester type. These brought the sport into such disrepute there that the organization of reputable citizens known as the Civic Federation was brought into being to crush him and his allies out of existence.

The Washington Park Club of Chicago had become so disgusted with the operations of Corrigan, Hankins, and their associates in their poolroom race-track business that they abandoned racing on one of the best and most reputable race courses in America, and abolished the American Derby, which during the Columbian year attained to an international event. They would not consent to be identified with such a sport as counted Corrigan, Hankins et al. among its "patrons."

Corrigan has seen in California a possibility of carrying on his business as the proprietor of an open-air poolroom, and he is here nominally in the interest of his "race track" in San Francisco. He asks that Eastern owners shall come West and patronize his concern and race their horses there, and at the same time was in conference with De Lacy and his lawyer, "Abe" Hummel, a week ago last night at the Hoffman House, presumably hatching up some conspiracy to make trouble for the owners of race tracks and horses in this vicinity. If he meets with his just deserts he will be absolutely ignored by all Eastern men and forced out of the business as Walbaum has been in the East and as Corrigan himself already has been in the West, thanks to the efforts of the Civic Federation and incorruptible Judges of the Illinois courts.

The days of the Corrigans, Walbaums, and De Lacys are ended on the American turf in all probability. If the sport lives, as it should live, it will be due to the efforts of gentlemen like Messrs. Belmont, Keene, Thompson, Gebhard, Morgan, Sanford, Howland, Vanderbilt, and their associates, who are in the sport for the love of it, and not for what there is in it, as has been the case with Corrigan, Hankins, Walbaum, and others of that ilk.

BRYN MAWR'S HORSE SHOW.

Polo Ponies, Tandems, Roadsters, and Hunters to be Shown.

The Bryn Mawr Horse Show Association announces an exhibition to be held on the lawns in front of the Bryn Mawr Hotel, Bryn Mawr, Penn., Sept. 18 and 19. The officers of the association are: President—Mr. Haskell Ewing; Vice President—Mr. George Philler; Treasurer—Mr. Edward F. Beale, 231 South Front Street; Secretary—Mr. Richard McCall, Bryn Mawr Hotel; Executive Committee—Edward F. Beale, T. P. Chandler, B. Frank Clyde, A. J. Cassatt, Frank Thompson, John B. Ellison, Haskell Ewing, W. F. Fotterall, Lincoln Godfrey, Frank H. Keen, C. E. Mather, Richard McCall, Archibald R. Montgomery, George Philler, James Rowland, A. Loudon Snowden, Fred Sterry, and John R. Valentine.

The programme is:

First Day.—Class 1—Single pony, 14.1 hands and under, to be shown in harness before an appropriate trap. Class 2—Ponies, to be shown under the saddle, under 14 hands. Class 3—Pony ladies, to be shown under the saddle, with ball and mallet. Class 4—Pair of horses shown to a station wagon; horses to count 75 per cent., appointments 25 per cent. Class 5—Pair of road horses, to be shown before an appropriate trap. Class 6—Single road horses, to be shown before an appropriate trap. Class 7—Saddle horses, 15 hands and under, to be shown in a walk, trot, and canter. Class 8—Saddle horses, over 15 hands, to be shown in a walk, trot, and canter; manners to count. Class 9—Tandem teams, to be shown before an appropriate trap. Class 10—Four-in-hands, to be shown before an appropriate trap.

Second Day.—Class 1—Park teams, 15.1 hands and over, to be shown before a four-wheeled trap. Class 2—Park teams, under 15.1 hands, to be shown before a four-wheeled trap. Class 3—Ladies' saddle horses, 14.2 and over, to be shown in a walk, trot, and canter; manners to count. Class 4—Ladies' teams, 14.2 and under 15.3, ladies to drive. Class 5—Single horses, 15 hands and under, to be shown before a two-wheeled trap. Class 6—Single horses, over 15 hands, to be shown before a two-wheeled trap. Class 7—Lightweight hunters over regulation jumps, jumping to count 50 per cent, conformation 25 per cent. Class 8—High steppers, in single harness, before an appropriate trap. Class 9—Single horses, ladies to drive. Class 10—Farm teams, owners to drive, and the property of bona fide farmers. Class 11—Middle and heavy weight hunters over regulation jumps, jumping to count 75 per cent, conformation 25 per cent.

The Austro-Hungarian Band of ten pieces will furnish the music. The Radnor Hunt Club has arranged with Mr. Sterry, the manager of the Bryn Mawr Hotel, to give a grand hunt ball at the hotel on the night of the 19th, which will be a fitting termination to the many pleasures of that day. Cricket matches will be played the following week between the Cambridge and Merion Cricket Clubs.

Richmond County Fair Sports.

The Richmond County Fair and Horse Show will be opened to-day at West Brighton, S. I. To-day's programme will be:

10:30 A. M.—Baseball championship S. I. C. C. and C. A. C.

2:00 P. M.—Parade and inspection of thirty-two companies Staten Island Fire Department.

3:00 P. M.—Class 20—Judging eight harness horses.

3:15 P. M.—Class 51—Three-quarter-mile flat, race in heats.

3:30 P. M.—Exhibition of George B. Hulme's champion harness horse Greystone.

3:45 P. M.—Class 14—Judging fourteen light harness horses.

4:15 P. M.—Exhibition of Mr. George B. Hulme's prize-winning tandems Golden Rod and Blazeaway.

4:30 P. M.—Class 31—Judging seven saddle horses. Class 36—Three-quarter-mile hurdle race in heats.

5:00 P. M.—Exhibition of Mr. George B. Hulme's Golden Rod, winner of seventeen first prizes.

6:30 P. M.—Class 46—Judging six qualified lightweight hunters.

Crack Athletes to Compete.

One of the leading athletic events of the season will be the games of the New-Jersey Athletic Club to-day, in which the crack athletes of this section of the country will compete. Prominent among the competitors are John V. Crum, Chicago Athletic Association, who won the 100-yard run last Spring in the intercollegiate championship competition; T. I. Lee, G. M. Sands, C. W. Stage, E. B. Bloss, and G. F. Sanford of the New-York Athletic Club. Some of these crack sprinters will also race in the 220-yard event, V. Crum as scratch.

A. J. Walsh, Xavier Athletic Club will be the scratch man in the one-mile run, handicap, and he will have a hard row to hoe, as he has a fine field to contend with.

Charles Kilpatrick, who will represent the New-York Athletic Club against the Englishmen, in the half-mile run, will be the scratch man in that event, and he will have a field of about twenty-five or thirty to compete with. New-York Athletic Club cracks will also be scratch men in the pole vault and the 220-yard hurdle.

Telephone Service.

Metallic Circuits—Long Distance Equipment.

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For Stations South of 141st St., N. Y. City.

Local Messages.	Two-Party Line.	Direct Line.
600	$ 75	$ 90
1,000	105	120
1,500	135	150

Only messages sent from the station are counted. For more than 1,500, Direct Lines only are used, and the schedule advances at $5.00 per 100. Any number desired above 600 may be contracted for.

If all contracted for are not sent, rebates are made, so that only those sent (not less than 600, however,) are paid for.

Reduced rates for guaranteed use in one year of 1,500 or more, and 10 per cent. allowance in messages for full year's payment in advance are offered.

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Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co.,

18 CORTLANDT ST.

FRENCH "PROS" NOT HERE

Cyclists Jacquelin and Piette Did Not Sail on the Bourgogne.

MAY ARRIVE ON THE NEXT STEAMER

Both Men Are Fast Riders and Are Expected to Compete in the Professional Races at Springfield.

Jacquelin and Piette, the crack Parisian cyclists, did not arrive on the French Line steamer Bourgogne yesterday, as it was expected they would. George Boudier, a passenger on the boat, and himself a wheelman, said that the pair had made all preparations to sail, but at the last moment decided to wait for the next steamer.

These two celebrated racing men are expected to be on hand at Hampden Park for the great cycling tournament of the Springfield Bicycle Club, scheduled for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of next week. They are professionals and are expected to lend considerable importance to the "pro" events.

The introduction of professional racing into the Springfield Bicycle Club's tournaments will be a notable incident in the coming meet. Only the very flower of the pedalers in this division will take part, and, with the presence of the Frenchmen, the cash prize events will no doubt be very interesting. Johnson, Tyler, and Sanger will be among the Americans whom the visitors will find opposed to them, and, this being the case, they will have to do their best to make a good showing.

George M. Hendee, the old-time racing celebrity, and one of the directors of the Springfield Bicycle Club, negotiated for the visit of the Frenchmen to these shores. He returned from a three-months' tour of England and the Continent on the St. Louis on Saturday and went direct to Springfield. While in Paris he saw Jacquelin and Piette ride at the Velodrome Buffalo and was greatly impressed with their style and speed. The great "Zim" was in the gay French capital at this time, and, meeting Mr. Hendee, was asked to give his opinion of the two cracks in question. The champion said they were among the very best in France, whereupon Mr. Hendee closed the negotiations and left for England.

Should the Frenchman not postpone the trip again it is thought a tour will be mapped out for them, making the great meet at Springfield the starting point. Some idea of their ability as racing men can be be gained from the following extracts from a letter written by Mr. Hendee to a friend in Springfield:

"Edmond Jacquelin was born in Sautenay, France, in March, 1875. He stands five feet ten and one-half inches high and weighs, when in condition, 160 pounds. His first race was at Velodrome Buffalo, in October, 1893, at a distance of 3,000 meters, which he won, easily beating Morin, Gongoltz, Fournier, Medinger, Barden, Muringer, Robertson, Sanker, Frotin, Harris, Edwards, and Schofield. Later, in the Winter Park, he finished second to Huret in the 100-kilometer championship. He has just returned from a most successful trip through Italy, having beaten Poutecchi, the Italian champion, and also Pasta and Buni, the other two best riders of Italy. In the last seventeen race meetings he has attended he has been beaten but twice.

"In the great and famous handicap held last year at the Velodrome de la Seine, in which Zimmerman conceded every rider a start, Jacquelin finished a close second to Zimmerman, having started from the twenty-yard mark, which is really worse than being on scratch, owing to the fact that he acted as pacemaker for 'Zim' throughout. He has beaten Banker three times and Barden twice. He has also beaten all the great Continental riders, excepting Zimmerman and Houben, never having raced against the latter.

"Fernand Piette was born in Paris in 1877; stands 5 feet 11 inches high, and weighs 170 pounds. His first public race was at the Winter Park in Paris last year, and he was at once classed in the front rank. Later in the season he was continually riding at the Velodrome de l'Est, where he captured nearly all the prizes. He has won a great number of internationals at the Velodrome Buffalo and Velodrome de la Seine, defeating such men as Gongoltz, Morin, Baras, Maurice, and Furman, Muringer, all being the best among the French riders.

"At a recent great French championship meeting he qualified in his heat, but was disqualified from the final for technical reclamation. From this decision of the judges the crowd continued to call for him for over an hour, or until the meeting closed. Piette is very gentlemanly and quiet, and has a way of getting away from the bunch with great rapidity, and when once in the lead is a hard man to head off, as he rides, as most of the Frenchmen do, from the last quarter to the finish without seemingly to notice whether he is away in front or away behind."

FINE STATE MEET SOUVENIR.

It's an Official Programme and Tells of the Big Tourney at Buffalo.

The official illustrated souvenir programme for the Autumn meet of the New-York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen at the Buffalo Driving Park on Thursday and Friday of this week is just out. It is one of the handsomest publications of the kind ever turned out, and if the meet and tourney that it advertises are as much of a success as the programme it will be the event of the year in National Circuit cycle circles.

The programme is no mere advertising sheet, but is a handsome sixty-four-page book, filled with valuable information and beautiful half-tone cuts illustrative of the points of interest in and about Buffalo. The official programme embraces a band concert on Thursday at the Driving Park by Miller's Seventy-fourth Regiment Band, which will take place before and during the races.

The races, which will take place in the afternoon, starting promptly at 2 o'clock, will consist of six events. The first will be a one-mile contest for novices, the second a one-mile Erie County championship, and the third will be the first heat of the great one-mile open for Chief's stars. This race, which will be for three diamonds of a combined valuation of $500, will be best two out of three heats, and the fastest men in the National Circuit will compete. The fourth event will be the two-mile championship in Class A, the fifth a two-mile handicap in Class B, and the sixth a five-mile handicap in Class A.

Immediately after the races the sensational balloon ascension and parachute drop will be made. This feature will astonish the spectators, for the daring aeronaut will leave the earth seated astride a bicycle, which will be attached to a parachute. When half a mile in the air he will cast off and float or fall to the earth.

On Friday, the day following, there will be another concert by Miller's Band, and another consignment of races. The second and third heat of the Class B mile race will be run, besides a two-mile handicap in Class A, a five-mile State championship in the same class, a one-mile city championship, also in Class A, and a five-mile handicap in Class B, which will complete the racing programme. Then will come a repetition of the daring balloon ascension.

Besides these very strong events on the racing cards, there will be noonlight excursions on the lake and to Niagara Falls, and runs about the city and to the many resorts. Twenty thousand visitors are expected.

Lexington's Century Run Divided.

It has been decided to hold the second annual century run of the Lexington Wheelmen, scheduled for Oct. 6, in two divisions, both to start from the foot of West Forty-second Street and finish at St. George, S. I. The fast division will leave at 7 A. M., just two hours after the slow riders get away. The half-point in the run will be New-Brunswick. Each survivor, upon the payment of $1 in addition to the entrance fee, will be entitled to a handsome souvenir medal, those of the fast division receiving an extra bar. Badges with checking coupons attached and itinerary will be mailed to applicants in ample time. Entries may be mailed to John M. Ringen, Secretary Century Committee, Lexington Wheelmen, 52 Lexington Avenue.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—The Children's Home race meet, the proceeds of which will be given to that institution, will attract a large crowd to the Mineola Fair Grounds on the 4th inst., if indications promise anything. The racing will commence at 3 o'clock, and will be held in conjunction with a fair and fete, continuing throughout the evening. The entire programme is highly attractive and the attendance promises to be quite large. Thomas Lloyd will manage the cycling events, a fact which assures success for that part of the programme. The Long Island Railroad will offer special rates to Mineola and return both from Long Island City and Brooklyn, and also provide extra accommodation for wheels on the 1:54 P. M. train from Brooklyn and the 2:05 train from Long Island City.

—There was a well-defined rumor at Manhattan Beach on Saturday that after the cycle races there to-day professional contests would be discontinued. At the beginning of the season much stress was laid upon the statement that $15,000 in cash would be hung up in purses during the Summer, and that through this medium alone "pro" racing would be made a success in this country. The result, so far as the beach track goes, has been just contrary to this view. The racing has been above the average, to be sure, but it has attracted few spectators and aroused very little enthusiasm.

—The Springfield Bicycle Club has already purchased the diamonds which will be offered as prizes for the tournament on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of September in that city. They amount to some $1,250 in value, having been selected with regard to their purity rather than their size. Every stone is perfect and of the clearest water. The three-hundred dollar diamond given by the Warwick Cycle Company for the first prize in the one-mile record Class B race on the last day of the meet is an unusually fine stone, weighing two and one-half carats.

—The Crescent Wheelmen's holiday race meet at Plainfield this afternoon promises to be one of the most interesting of the many Labor Day cycling events scheduled in this vicinity. It is for Class A men exclusively, and all the best performers in that division have entered the lists. The two-mile team race for the championship of Union County is expected to prove a feature of the programme. The tournament will take place at Crescent Oval, and will begin at 2:30 o'clock.

READY FOR BIG CRICKET.

A Fine Game Promised To-day Between Englishmen and All-New-York.

The great cricket match of the year will take place to-day at Staten Island, when the team representing the English Universities of Oxford and Cambridge will be opposed by a team selected from All-New-York. The Englishmen form a very powerful team, with particularly good bowling, the quantity and variety both being there, and the representatives of the metropolis will require to put forth their strongest efforts to be saved from defeat.

A reporter for The Times called upon Capt. Mitchell yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and the young Englishman expressed himself freely upon all subjects upon which he was questioned. He said that the two men who would be omitted from his fourteen players to-day would be H. H. Marriott and W. McG. Hemmingway. The latter, who is is a particularly hard hitting and dashing batsman, who scores at a tremendous rate, is not feeling very well, and he thought a few days' rest would set him all right again.

The visitors were glad to get to bed early on Saturday night, for they were tired after their hard practice at Staten Island. They spent a quiet Sunday, too, and, unlike most of the other foreign teams which have played here, they think less of the social side of the game than their work on the field. In the morning, John Grierson took several of them to the Racquet Club, and in the afternoon they went for a drive in Central Park. Recognizing the hard game that is before them to-day, they again retired early last night, and they expect to be in fine condition, and be without the shadow of a "sea leg" when the game opens this morning at Livingston, S. I.

The game is scheduled to begin promptly at 11 o'clock, so that a full day's cricket may be witnessed by a large crowd. The Staten Island Club has made every preparation for the comfort of spectators. A large refreshment tent has been erected, so that those who come early will not go hungry during their long stay. Capt. MacNutt has a good team under him to represent New-York, and as he looked over the final selections yesterday he felt that each of the following would make his best effort to win the game: M. R. Cobb, F. P. Kelly, C. Byers, Tyers, F. T. Short, A. E. Patterson, R. T. Rokeby, J. L. Pool, Lohmann, J. Rose, J. Mart, and H. MacNutt.

RECORDS OF THE CRICKETERS.

Batting Averages and Standing of the Clubs.

The local championship season of cricket is drawing to an end, and in the series of the Metropolitan District Cricket League but two games remain to be played. The result of the contest is already known, for Staten Island cannot now be prevented from coming out on top, even if defeated in the only game they have yet to play.

The question of batting supremacy is still very open, and it is possible for any one of the five leaders to carry off the prize. Both W. H. Denzell of the New-Jersey Athletic Club and F. J. Prendergast of the Brooklyns have good chances of increasing their averages, for they have both to play on the Bergen Point ground, which is fast and well suited for good scoring. The records to date are:

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT CRICKET LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Per Cent.
Staten Island	7	5	2	0	.714
Manhattan	8	4	3	1	.571
New-Jersey A. C.	7	3	3	1	.500
Brooklyn	7	3	4	0	.428
New-York	7	2	5	0	.285

NEW-YORK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Per Cent.
Paterson	10	9	0	1	1.000
New-Jersey A. C.	10	6	2	2	.750
Harlem	9	5	4	0	.555
Kings County	10	5	4	1	.535
Columbia	11	5	6	0	.454
St. George A. C.	12	2	9	1	.181
Metropolitan Ins.	10	1	8	1	.111

LEAGUE BATTING AVERAGES.

Name.	Inns.	Not Out.	Runs.	Average.
R. T. Rokeby, Staten Island	5	0	139	27.80
W. H. Denzell, N. J. A. C.	6	1	123	25.20
J. Mart, Manhattan	8	1	174	24.85
F. J. Prendergast, B'klyn	7	1	139	23.16
F. T. Short, Staten Island	7	0	160	22.85
G. C. Yeo, Brooklyn	5	1	87	21.75
T. C. Clarke, N. J. A. C.	6	1	104	20.80
M. T. Cobb, N. J. A. C.	6	0	119	19.83
C. Byers, N. J. A. C.	5	0	94	18.80
J. Forbes, N. J. A. C.	6	1	90	18.00
W. K. Jewett, Staten Island	3	2	16	16.00
N. S. Walker, Jr., Staten Isl.	2	0	32	16.00
A. E. Patterson, Staten Isl.	8	2	94	15.66
J. Saxelby, Manhattan	7	2	78	15.60
T. S. Hope-Simpson, Staten I.	2	1	15	15.00
H. E. Jackson, Staten Island	6	0	87	14.50
J. Flannery, Brooklyn	8	2	86	14.33
H. B. Coyne, Manhattan	6	1	71	14.20
P. C. Calder, N. J. A. C.	6	0	85	14.16
R. E. Bonner, Staten Island	7	1	75	12.50
H. Helms, Brooklyn	6	0	74	12.33
E. A. Skyne, New-York	8	0	92	11.50
F. F. Kelly, N. J. A. C.	5	1	46	11.50
E. E. Wadbrooke, Brooklyn	3	0	32	10.66
A. Gunn, N. J. A. C.	3	0	32	10.66
H. C. Wright, N. J. A. C.	6	0	60	10.00

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

MONDAY, SEPT. 2.

Racing at Sheepshead Bay, 2:30 P. M.

Baseball.—Cleveland vs. New-York, at Polo Grounds, morning and afternoon; Chicago vs. Brooklyn, Eastern Park, morning and afternoon.

Lackmont Yacht Club's fifth special race.

Regatta of the New-York Yacht Racing Association on New-York Bay.

Athletics.—Carnival of sports, New-Jersey Athletic Club, at Bayonne, afternoon. New-York Caledonian Club games, at Manhattan Field. South Orange Field Club games, at South Orange.

Golf tournament at Morristown, N. J.

Club handicap, St. Andrew's Golf Club.

Cycling.—Professional races at Manhattan Beach. Crescent Wheelmen's meet, at Plainfield, N. J. Silk City Bicycle Club races, at Clifton race track. Hackensack Wheelmen races, at Hackensack, N. J., 10 A. M. Tatum twenty-five-mile road race, at Jamaica, L. I., morning. Amphion Wheelmen's twenty-five-mile road race, Jamaica, afternoon.

Palisade Boat Club regatta, 2 P. M., Yonkers.

New-Rochelle Rowing Club's annual regatta, at 2 P. M.

Cricket—Cambridge and Oxford vs. All New-York, at Livingston, S. I.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 3.

Racing at Sheepshead Bay.

Cycle races by electric light at Plainfield, N. J.

Sporting.

BICYCLE RACES

LABOR DAY, 3:30 P. M.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

ADMISSION, 25c. GRAND STAND SEATS, 50c.
RESERVED GRAND STAND, $1. BOXES, $6.

Surrogate Notices.

GILSEY, RACHEL MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Rachel Margaret Gilsey, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of July, 1895. MARGARET J. FRANKLIN, Executrix. Francis B. Chedsey, Attorney for Executrix, 280 Broadway, New-York City. jy15-law8m

HOLMES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOLMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frank G. Wild, Esq., No. 15-17 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 22nd day of July, 1895. GEORGE H. COUTTS, Executor. FRANK G. WILD, Attorney for Executor, 15-17 Beekman St., New-York. jy22-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HAGGART, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Theo. N. Melvin, at No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of March, 1895. MARY E. MELVIN, Administratrix. mh11-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE QUIMBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 119 West 83d Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1895. WALDO H. JORDAN, LOUISE JORDAN, Executors. je10-law6mM

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRISTON W. WINCHESTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Hanson, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of June, 1895. ELIZA S. WINCHESTER, THOMAS E. SLOAN, Administrators. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Att'ys for Administrators, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City. je10-law6mM

COSTALES, ROSA MARTINEZ Y.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSA MARTINEZ Y COSTALES, also called Rosa Martinez y Costales Viuda de Tuaznavar, late of the City of Havana, in the Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of July, 1895. PEDRO R. DE FLOREZ, Ancillary Executor. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 35 Broadway, New-York City. jy22-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN DIERKING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Stuyvesant & Millard, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of April, 1895. FREDERIC C. DIERKING, Administrator. STUYVESANT & MILLARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 99 Nassau Street, New-York. ap22-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA MARTINE SYLVESTER GARCIA, late of the City of Nice, France, also known as Laura Garcia de Odero, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof,

The New-York Times

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery.
BROADWAY, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Princess Bonnie.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:00—The Merry World. Matinée, 2:00. Roof Garden—7:00 to 12:00—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concert.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—The City of Pleasure.
FIFTH AVENUE, 28th St-Broadway—8:10—The Bathing Girl.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—In Old Kentucky. Matinée.
GAIETY, Broadway-29th St—8:15—White Crook. Matinée, 2:15.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—A Man with a Past.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—The Passing Show. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Thrilby. Matinée, 2:00.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—Lost—24 Hours and The Littlest Girl.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—8:15 to 12:00—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN FIELD, 8th Av-157th St—2:00—Scottish Games.
MANHATTAN BEACH—2:00 and 7:30—Sousa's Musical Festival. 3:30 and 9:00—Rice's Circus Carnival. 4:00 and 9:00—1492. 8:15—Pain's Fireworks.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis.
PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Vaudeville. Matinée.
POLO GROUNDS, 5th Av-157th St—10:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.—Baseball—New-York vs. Cleveland. Two Games.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Avs—Noon to 12 P. M.—Vaudeville.
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Hauled Down the American Flag.

From The Syracuse Post.

Four drunken teamsters cut down the flag erected over a schoolhouse near Troy the other day, and the school Trustees followed them up, caused their arrest, and they were fined $15 each. That isn't quite so severe punishment as Gen. Dix proposed for people who cut down the American flag, but if it isn't effectual, something stronger can be tried next time.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Bureau. 1895.
3 A. M.	67	66	66
6 A. M.	66	55	60
9 A. M.	70	63	64
12 M.	79	65	69
4 P. M.	80	69	71
6 P. M.	78	69	70
9 P. M.	73	65	68
12 P. M.	68	62	63

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....66⅝
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....64¼
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....78
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....70

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer in the evening.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 8, Column 6.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 2, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

We note a pretty widespread interest in the West as to the respective "booms" of Messrs. Allison of Iowa and Harrison of Indiana. There is no reasonable doubt that in the present state of Republican opinion either of these gentlemen stands a better chance for the nomination than any of the other reputed aspirants. Either is certainly stronger than Gov. McKinley or Mr. Reed, while the candidacy of Gov. Morton is as yet only a matter of interest in this State and excites conflicting emotions in the breast of the Republican politician. Our estimable Governor is in that unfavorable condition of popularity where everybody speaks well of him and all the managers declare that he is the logical and necessary candidate of his party in the State. If he were really a strong man, with a definite and positive movement behind him, there would be signs of opposition to him. The unanimity indicates a lack of real fear of him among the friends of the other candidates. So far as can now be judged, the Morton movement in this State is a convenient cover behind which the politicians are either intriguing for some one else or are sheltering themselves until the time comes that they can make a surer decision than is now practicable.

There is also in this State a certain strength in the following of ex-Speaker Reed. A considerable number of very excellent Republicans have for his candidacy, if not a distinct desire, at least a longing. It would be to them a much-needed consolation to have a leader with actual brains, of culture, of experience, with some intelligent views, and especially one capable of adequate public utterance. This class is not confined to this State. It is still stronger in New-England, where Republicanism as a matter of principle and reason, and not as a mere means of capturing spoils, still has an unusual number of adherents. And all over the country where educated and self-respecting Republicans are found there is a feeling of extreme weariness with much that President Harrison represented which finds expression in a preference for Mr. Reed. This sentiment might have been a valuable capital for the ex-Speaker had he been reasonably economical with it. But he squandered much of it in the last Congress. He especially threw away his reputation for courage which he had won in the Speaker's chair. At that unfortunate moment when he was called upon to decide whether he would stand openly and unflinchingly by sound money, he faltered. Could he have seen the change that would come about within a twelvemonth in the apparent strength of the inflation movement, he would have known that courage would cost nothing and bring in much. But the courage that wins the hearts of men does not count the cost, and when the cost is counted the calculation is almost surely mistaken. Mr. Reed has not at heart a particle of sympathy with the ideas or motives of the silver men, but he dared not say so at the moment when they seemed strong. It was probably a fatal weakness.

As for Messrs. Harrison and Allison, who now are the most prominent aspirants for the Republican nomination, there is very little to choose. They have much in common. Both of them are experienced in public life, respectable, of more than average ability, shrewd as political shrewdness goes, and neither of them ever did anything that he thought would hurt him or failed to do anything that his party interests required. Mr. Allison has in his time expressed much saner and more liberal views of the tariff than he has been disposed to insist on in the legislation in which he has had a large share. Mr. Harrison has managed to get a reputation for soundness in finance which he has carefully saved from being tested. Either of them would, on the whole, represent something a little better than the worst and far below the best purpose of the party. In parliamentary countries in Europe, when parties are so divided and mixed that no strong man with positive policy can command a majority, it is customary to resort to what is known as a business Government under a Premier, who will see that the routine is attended to until opinion is organized and a stronger man can be taken. Mr. Allison or Mr. Harrison, in such an emergency, would come to the front. If either is made the candidate of his party next year it will be because the party cannot agree upon or does not possess a strong representative leader. In such a situation Mr. Harrison's chances would be better than Mr. Allison's, because he has been tried in the Executive office and, for the moderate requirements of his party, was not found wanting—but for one thing. That is the use he made of the Federal patronage. That was very selfish, and made for him the usual small percentage of untrustworthy friends and the large proportion of inevitable enemies, to say nothing of the disgust it aroused among sensible men generally. This is so important an element that it leaves the situation extremely uncertain.

A CAMPAIGN BY WOMEN.

Questions as to what women may, can, will, or shall do in politics are interesting but vague. One explicit example of what women have done, for what purpose, and by what methods is worth any amount of discussion. Such an example is described, clearly and in detail, in a pamphlet (No. 150) published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia. Its title is "The Story of a Woman's Municipal Campaign, Edited by Mrs. Talcott Williams." It is a report submitted to the academy by "the Civic Club" of Philadelphia, an organization of women.

The object of the campaign was to secure the election of women to the School Board of the Seventh Ward of the city in February. The ward is Republican. The women were nominated by the Municipal League and the Democratic organizations. They were not elected, but the campaign changed, in round numbers, about 1,000 votes in 5,500, or more than 20 per cent. That is a result of which any organization of male politicians might well be proud. Considering the nature of the issue, the prejudice, ignorance, and indifference encountered, the complicated election laws, the bad character of many of the officers of election, and the fact that all the active work was done in ten days, it was a very remarkable result. It is needless to say that the methods were entirely honest. They were also intelligent and practical and carried out with energy, skill, and with no waste of time, labor, or money. The general work was in the hands of a committee of the Civic Club. The ward consists of twenty-six polling precincts, or "divisions." In each division three members of the Civic Club were appointed a committee, and others were added. Lists of voters were obtained from the proper officers, and each committee member had a list for her division. The chief labor was that of a house-to-house canvass, of which the objects were: (1) To verify the list and detect erroneous or fraudulent entries on the register; (2) to persuade the women of the house to influence the men to vote for the women candidates; (3) to distribute and explain the sample ballots; (4) to collect information and suggestions as to the schools from the parents of the children. How thoroughly this was done appears in detail in the reports, and is generally indicated by the fact that in the ten days allowed 13,000 visits were made and 146 women were engaged in the work. There were, besides, public meetings, parlor meetings, and a careful system of inspection on election day.

It is to be remembered that this work was from the beginning absolutely hopeless and was known to be so. It was meant simply to insert the edge of the wedge, and the authors of the scheme understood that they were pledging themselves to future efforts even more arduous, though possibly more successful. We have not in a long time met with a record of political and social action more instructive and more encouraging than this little volume of reports. There is in it not a trace of the defects which men are fond of thinking must characterize women's activity in such directions. Forethought, system, care in details, discipline, organization, energy, and patience—all these, which we are used to think belong exclusively to our sex—appear clearly, unmistakably in these modest pages. As the object pursued was a perfectly practical and sane object, it is refreshing to find so complete an adaptation of means to the end. We shall hear more, and much more, of the Civic Club of Philadelphia.

CONGRESS AND THE NAVY.

The Fifty-fourth Congress has the agreeable prospect of being able, at its first session, to make a splendid addition of new battleships and torpedo boats to the navy, while at the same time diminishing by perhaps five millions, or more if it likes, the annual naval appropriations, as compared with those of the current fiscal year.

Its predecessor made a clearance of nearly all the existing liabilities on the vessels then under construction. Secretary Herbert, in calling last Winter for construction appropriations exceeding by $3,300,000 those of the previous session, explained that nearly all the remaining payments on vessels already authorized were to fall due during the current year, and added that the expenditures on those vessels would then "decrease at one bound from the amount asked for this year, $13,259,932, to $750,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897." On the strength of that statement, Congress not only made the heavy appropriation of $29,421,086, but it authorized two new battleships, six gunboats, and three torpedo boats, feeling that the installments on these vessels could easily be assumed by its successor, a small initial part of the sum being undertaken by itself.

That this view was correct and the action founded on it judicious is established by the estimates which Secretary Herbert is now making up for the coming session. These show not only that the installments on the eleven new vessels authorized last Winter can be provided, and also liberal sums for reserve guns and projectiles, but that the preliminary installments for still another group of new vessels, comprising one, two, or three new battleships and a dozen torpedo boats, could be furnished on a bill carrying not only a far smaller amount than last year's, but smaller than that of year before last. Congress will be able also, if it desires, to add $150,000 for the Hartford's new battery, which was omitted last year, and to make provision for 1,000 additional enlisted men, both of which items will be included, it is understood, in the Secretary's new estimates.

Thanks to the liberality with which each Congress in succession has done its part toward rebuilding the navy, since that task was begun, nearly thirteen years ago, the annual burden will henceforth be comparatively light, and there can be no difficulty in adding one or two armor-clads and a number of torpedo boats each year, until twelve of the former and from thirty to fifty of the latter shall have been supplied.

That these are the classes of vessels especially needed is generally agreed. When the new fleet was begun, steel cruisers in place of the wooden vessels were immediately required. But now these and gunboats have been built or are building to an extent sufficient for routine and station duty, while the fast liners can be utilized as auxiliary cruisers. There is no question that battleships and torpedo boats, probably with a couple of training ships, are the classes which Mr. Herbert will recommend in his next report.

HARD-PAN DOCTRINE.

We recently pointed out that "the only way by which the stability of the currency can be absolutely secured is the gradual withdrawal of the demand notes." Commenting on this, The Times of Richmond, Va., says:

"The New-York Times is right in thinking that the Government's notes should be taken in and canceled, though doing that would not avert from us the evils that a weakened confidence produces. Those notes do not cause the evils we suffer when confidence is impaired. They are no more than the agencies through which a diminished confidence operates. If they were all taken in and destroyed, an impaired confidence would still curse us with all the evils we have suffered, though it would have to find some other means with which to bring those evils home to us. But it would find them."

And it proceeds to define what it considers the real function of the Government with reference to currency:

"The theory of money is that it must be the metal which man's choice calls for. The Government is to assay that metal, and certify by its stamp on a piece the number of pure grains it contains, and the Government's connection with the subject is to end at that point. Men are to make their promises to deliver this money as they please, and any men are to receive those promises who choose to receive them, and there is the whole mystery of finance. This is the blessed theory of our National Constitution, and we lived under this theory literally and exactly until the war came on, and it gave us the best financial system the world has ever seen."

This is not strictly correct history, but it is sensible financial theory and sound Constitutional interpretation. It is worth the attention of weak-minded politicians who imagine that the "South" is so set upon an inflated currency that it is not safe to discuss true financial doctrine in that region.

DIVIDED WOMEN.

The women of Paris have recently been moved to various and copious expressions of opinion upon the merits and demerits of a professed bicycle costume without a skirt. The discussion arises, not wholly with reference to the convenience, safety, appropriateness, and attractiveness of the costume when worn in actual riding of the wheel, but partly—perhaps chiefly—with reference to the costume worn by pedestrians in public when nominally, but not necessarily, proceeding to or from the ride. With women thus attired certain streets of Paris have been thronged, to the delight of the small boy, the eager or languid curiosity of male observers, and the scandal of some of the sisters.

On the whole, the verdict of those whose judgment is likely to be respected is unfavorable. Artists, actresses, writers, and the few whose opinion is supposed to carry weight in "society" are pretty well agreed that the combination of balloon sleeves, rigid and close-laced stays, and zouave trousers is not aesthetically sound or really attractive. If these authorities are right as to the fact, the discussion may be closed; for so soon as the wearers of the costume perceive that it, and they in it, cannot please, it will promptly vanish. But as there is nothing so uncertain as the fact on which this judgment is based, actual experience must decide.

The debate has not been confined to the aesthetic phase of the question. The class known in Paris as "the moralists," a rather select group, who hold a somewhat peculiar place in "la ville lumière" and are greatly respected by themselves, have taken the matter seriously. They are asking how this departure from the accepted mode of covering the female form may modify the impregnable decorum and tend to dissipate the sweet innocence for which the gentler sex, as seen in the streets of the city, are noted. The most sweeping condemnation, not merely of the costume, but of the exercise, of the "bicycliste" is from the pen of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, whose opportunities and aptitude for observation and reflection in this direction will be acknowledged. Her judgment is that the exercise is of doubtful advantage to health and of undoubted disadvantage in other respects, chiefly because it brings young people, male and female, together in conditions unfavorable to strict surveillance. And it must be confessed that effectual chaperoning on the wheel must be attended with no small difficulty and some risk.

Mme. Bernhardt adds that she has seen too much in America and in England of the result of giving indiscriminate liberty to girls to wish to see French maidens subjected to similar influences. It is, of course, disagreeable to find the young women of our land held up in warning in this way by so distinguished an authority in social ethics, but if we know that it is done only from a sense of duty and with a desire to maintain in its purity a traditional standard of the most exacting character, we ought not to object.

NOT "TREACHERY."

The state of things in the Democratic Party in Maryland is eliciting much comment in all parts of the country. The declaration of ex-Gov. Whyte that the defeat of the Gorman candidate is a duty that Democrats owe to their party—a view that is apparently shared by a considerable number of Democrats in Maryland—is variously received. By some of the party journals Mr. Whyte is roundly condemned for what is called "treachery." We do not see how he has been guilty of that offense. If he had remained professedly loyal to his party and sought the defeat of its principles and policy, if he had conspired for this purpose with its opponents, if he had entered into selfish and ignoble bargains to increase his power or wealth or gratify his personal spite at the expense of his party—why, this would have been "treachery." But open hostility to the rule of a man who undoubtedly has done these things has nothing treacherous in it.

We early expressed the hope that the general good character of Mr. Hurst and the sound platform on which he stood afforded a basis for a fair understanding with the opponents of Mr. Gorman, by which they could secure the ends they honestly seek. Whether Mr. Hurst was unwilling or unable to assume a satisfactory position we do not know, but it is plain that a very large number of Democrats have reached the conclusion that the party would be stronger and not weaker from the defeat of its candidate this year. That is obviously a matter as to which they must judge for themselves. Since their party's success is a means, not in itself an end, they must weigh the consequences of success as well as of failure. In any case, it does not lie with Mr. Gorman or Mr. Rasin or with men like them to act as judges of party fidelity. It is as true in politics as in law that "who seeks equity must do equity."

PETER GUMRY'S REAL LIFE AND FORTUNE

Relatives Likely to Appear Now Whom He Never Knew.

From The Denver (Col.) Post.

Peter Gumry—his birth and life of strange incident and adventure—has been the subject of much interested discussion and some lively romancing during the past week. There has been current the captivating story that when a little infant he was picked up in midocean from a piece of wreckage, the sole surviving passenger of a lost vessel, and given the name of the rescuing craft. To this fancy has added the succeeding chapters of a desolate boy toiling his lonely way to manhood, of a youth commencing life without help, without sympathy, almost without a name, and of a matured man through all difficulties and discouragements winning his way to success and fortune. But it appears now that he was adopted by the Captain of a vessel on which both his parents had died; that his foster father gave him his name, furnished him ample support during his boyhood, and in addition afforded him good advantage and generous help in starting in life. He, indeed, appears during all his life to have never known of a near or remote relative. But he also seems to have always had friends. And the common experience is that friends are about as apt to be helpers as are relatives.

But while, for Mr. Gumry, life revealed no relatives, death and a comfortable fortune seem likely to disclose a few. Already there have been rumors of a brother, and in most cases there is a sister or two with every brother. Then to brothers and sisters, uncles, aunts, and cousins are reasonably sure to succeed in due time with fair encouragement. In fact, it will probably soon appear that there are many people who for a long while have been fully aware of their near relationship to the deceased proprietor of the Gumry House, but who have been restrained by motives of delicacy and feelings of diffidence from disturbing his life-long isolation. They probably would not mention the matter now only they can't endure to see a fine property going out of the family to unsympathizing strangers.

Good Nominations.

From The Rochester Union and Advertiser.

It is gratifying to observe that the lesson learned by the regular Democracy of Brooklyn and Kings County from the upheaval of the last two elections is bearing fruit where it would hardly be looked for. The Brooklyn Citizen now occupies the position of organ of that Democracy, or of the machine, which was so long filled by The Brooklyn Eagle before it experienced independence, and it does not hesitate to say that a broad-gauge policy must henceforth be pursued—that the ring must be enlarged to take in all Democrats. Referring to the nomination for Mayor of Brooklyn, it says: "It will greatly help the party to have the public convinced that whoever the nominee may be, he will be a man of positive character, of well-known record, of perfect exemption from the abuses which brought the party into disfavor, and not at all a man who has dodged controversy and would have to be taken on trust." That is a proposition which should be of general application, no matter whether the certainty of result is election or defeat. There ought to be an end to the placing of mere sticks upon the Democratic ticket for office, as is frequently done—has, in some instances been done by intrigue for the benefit of Republican candidates. It is no disgrace to any reputable Democrat to allow the use of his name on a ticket for an office to which he may and probably will not be elected in a Republican ward, town, district, city, or county. Its appearance there will strengthen the whole ticket and aid in the election of some of its parts if it does not elect the man who stands for it. In no case should a putty dummy be run in the interest of a Republican candidate. Better leave a blank.

A Conciliatory Policy.

From The Ogdensburg Advance.

The time will soon be here when delegates will be elected for the next Democratic State Convention, and we hope a more liberal policy will prevail than obtained last year. If we are to stand a chance of winning, the Democracy of the State must be fully represented. The delegates from New-York and Kings Counties should not be given to one faction that represents a machine element, but the independent men should be recognized and all Democrats given a voice in the selection of a ticket. A conciliatory policy should be adopted. No principle need be sacrificed, but the old destructive machine rule and boss dictation must be eliminated or the party will go down to defeat as it did last year.

If They Do Their Duty.

From The Otsego Democrat.

It is not so long since Roswell P. Flower carried this State against J. Sloat Fassett by 48,000 majority. If Democrats do their duty the State can be carried this Fall in spite of Tom Platt and Levi P.

Valuable to All Classes of Readers.

From The Rome (Ga.) Masonic Herald.

The New-York Times, one of the leading dailies of the metropolis, is not only a great newspaper, but its literary and other departments add much to its value to all classes of readers. The Times is a great journal, and we heartily recommend it to our readers.

CONNECTICUT REVISITED—TOWN, TROLLEY, AND SHORE.

IV.

HARTFORD, Aug. 31.—Many years ago I used to enter this bright city, under parental supervision, by way of the old wooden bridge that spanned the Connecticut at the east side of the town. Clearly I remember the journey along the old causeway across the broad meadows—covered sometimes by the Spring floods—and the slow passage through that cavernous structure, while the round spot of light at the western end, at first so small and far away, was growing and growing until at last it broadened to the sky and both the tolltaker and the city were at hand. This time I could not come by the old bridge, for several reasons, one of which was that the ancient structure has succumbed to fire and exists no longer. They are going to build a new one; and during the last years of the old bridge's life—but that is another story.

We cannot cross the new bridge but we can enter through the gate of a new railroad depot and find ourselves on Asylum Street, at the very edge of that lovely park in which the white Capitol is set—the Capitol which was built "within the appropriation." "How far from Albany, did you say?" Only one hundred miles, and about eighteen millions of dollars. This Capitol is about fifteen years old. Twenty-five years ago the brown dormitories of Trinity College were on that commanding site; they are gone, but Trinity lives in new halls on spacious grounds a mile and a half to the southward. Thirty years ago the Yale corporation might have sold its old square in the heart of New-Haven, sacrificing then scarcely any valuable building except the old Library, and might have begun a new period of systematic architectural development on the fine plateau at the top of Prospect Ridge, where the university observatory has since been erected. Was not a great opportunity lost?

I was told that I ought to look at Hartford's new electric roads. During the horse-car age the capital lagged behind a little in the matter of street railways. New-Haven is a type of the Connecticut town that was built around a square; Hartford, like several other river towns in the State, had for its nucleus a long broad street. There was a horse-car line in this street, and there were one or two short lateral branches. In the Winter, sometimes, the merry editors would publish stories of excavations that had disclosed something resembling iron rails, which had long been buried. But Hartford is in the front rank of the procession now, with respect to street transportation lines. A dozen or fifteen trolley roads serve her people in all directions, and some of them not only reach towns twelve or fourteen miles away but also point clearly to coming extensions and connections of considerable importance. To the inquiring traveler such trolley lines as these in Hartford are interesting and attractive not only as the beneficent manifestation of a new force but also because they enable him to see much—superficially and hastily, it is true—in a limited time.

In New-Haven the general trolley depot is at the pump corner of the Green; here it is at the junction of Main and State Streets, within a few steps of the new Post Office and the old State Capitol, (now the City Hall) and almost within a stone's throw of all the leading shops, the fine buildings of the insurance companies, and the offices of The Courant, Times, and Post. Here are cars that will carry you westward fourteen miles to Farmington and Unionville, southward to ancient Wethersfield, northward fourteen miles through old Windsor to villages beyond, and over the river to South Glastonbury, Manchester, and East Windsor Hill. These are the cars of the long suburban roads; there are others, moving on shorter lines, which give purely urban service. Let us take a seat in the car which goes to Unionville.

Down Asylum Street to the steam railroad depot, where we pass safely under the tracks of the steam roads at a point where for many years was one of the most dangerous of grade-crossings, and then up the hill, by what is left of the old Sigourney mansion, and out to the peaceful streets of West Hartford by way of Farmington Avenue. It is here, in this elevated and slightly rolling region, and especially in the tract between the north branch of the Park River and the West Hartford churches, that Hartford's finest growth may be seen. No American city has a more beautiful and comfortable residential district. And yet, all the wealth of the city is not here; much of it may be found in Washington Street, where large mansions of old types alternate with those which exhibit the architecture of these later days, or on the southern avenues, or in parts of the town where one would scarcely look for it. But here, in the region through which the Farmington car passes, it has been used to produce results which are most pleasing to the eye, most expressive of cultivated tastes and an enlightened indulgence of them. There is much here that is new, and some good things which are beginning to take on age, the noble villa built by Commodore Vanderbilt's son Cornelius, for example, and the fine residence and spacious grounds from which Mark Twain, striving to pay the debts of his publishing firm, is now exiled in the lecture field. Only a part of the fine growth in this district can be seen from the car, for the trolley road crosses Prospect Avenue at right angles.

The four miles to the West Hartford churches are traversed in half an hour; the ten miles beyond are done in 48 minutes. For these ten miles the car runs on sixty-pound rails bought from the New-York and New-Haven steam railroad company when that corporation decided that ninety-pound rails were such as its traffic required. Each joint has a double electric band of copper wire ⅜ of an inch in diameter. The old highway is followed until the ridge just east of Farmington village compels a departure, and for a mile the track lies in the forest. The trolley road does not pass through the beautiful old village, but merely touches the northern end of it, near the Elm Tree Inn, where Washington was occasionally entertained, they say, in the old turnpike days.

Our conductor proves to be a link between the old and the new. For years before the trolley came he had driven on the old stage line from Farmington to Hartford, and his father had been a stage-driver for forty years, on the turnpike from New-Haven to Hartford and from Hartford to Boston. It may have been in this father's stage that Ik Marvel journeyed down to Yale in 1836. The stage lines don't amount to much after the trolley cars have begun to run over the same route, but a stage-driver of experience may be very useful on the electric line.

We are passing through a region in which the old New-Haven, Farmington, and Northampton Canal was superseded by a railway which even took the canal ditch for a roadbed, and now this steam railway is surrendering passengers to an electric competitor. We read that when this canal was opened to navigation, sixty-seven years ago, there was great excitement hereabout. The first boat was decked with ribbons and flags, and there was a band of musicians on it. "Old John North lifted up his hands and cried out: 'My God! What would our fathers have said!'" We are told that families came from Plainville to the church in Farmington on the canalboats, boys furtively trolling for fish while their elders were singing psalms. The packets made one round trip between Northampton and New-Haven in a week. But the canal was unprofitable, and ere long the company perceived that it could best utilize its real estate by substituting a railroad for the waterway. The change was made just before the close of the century's first half, and the old boats were sold to the farmers for storehouses.

As the car passes along the Tunxis valley, the traveler may look back upon the slope where the spires of Farmington are seen. If we had left the trolley road at Elm Tree Inn, a short walk would have taken us down into the old street. When the whites who had settled at Windsor and Wethersfield and Hartford made this settlement in 1645, the Tunxis Indians were living on the banks of the river, and the graves of their ancestors were on the slope. After the lands had been acquired by treaty these Indians moved away and became connected with other tribes, but for years they made annual pilgrimages to their forefathers' graves. In Farmington, many years ago, young men from the Southern States were fitted for college by Deacon Edward Hooker, and the house where they were thus prepared to meet the requirements of Yale was situated near the spot where now stand the buildings of what is known throughout the country as Miss Porter's School. Long is the list of the daughters of prominent men who have been educated here under the direction of the sister of the late President of Yale University.

There is on this street at least one house which is 150 years old. In the Hooker house, long since removed, at each end of the great kitchen there was a wide door, and in those old times oxen drawing a sled-load of firewood were driven in at one end, to pass out at the other after the wood had been unloaded upon or near the fire that blazed in the broad fireplace.

The trolley road extends to Unionville, a village of 2,800 people. Before these cars were running, the inhabitants of this village and the neighboring district could reach Hartford by rail only by going southward to Plainville on the steam road of one company, and then eastward to New Britain and northward to the capital on the steam road of another. They and the people of Farmington were hampered by what a resident of the last-named village calls "the high protective tariff of $1 by stage, $1.45 by stage and railway, and $2.35 by horse and carriage." But now the trolley carries them to the capital and back again for 40 cents, from Unionville, or for 30 cents from Farmington, and the journey is made comfortably in a little more than one hour. Transportation from one village to the other costs only 5 cents. "Before our cars were running," says our conductor, "the steam company used to sell about 150 tickets a month at Unionville for Hartford, but with the opening of this line the number dropped to only 3 or 4."

A few miles up the valley, beyond the present terminus, is the manufacturing village of Collinsville. "We shall run cars up there by and by," our conductor remarks. It is plain enough that this electric road is of great service to a considerable district which has not enjoyed cheap or convenient transportation to the capital, the nearest large market, and Hartford gains by the change, for the buyer who saves a dollar or more on every trip to town has so much more to spend in the shops.

These Farmington trolley cars carry freight. The traveler from the district served by the western end of the road who desires to continue his journey from Hartford on the steam cars would gain nothing by the trolley if his trunks could not follow the same route. And so the company sends over the road every day three baggage cars, at stated times, and the trunks are taken off at the Hartford steam railroad depot, by which the trolley car passes.

Farmers can use these baggage cars for the shipment of fruit and other produce to the city, and they are beginning to do it. The largest peach orchard in New-England is situated by the side of a Hartford trolley road in Glastonbury, on the other side of the Connecticut River, and the Hale brothers, who have owned it these many years, and who expect to pick 30,000 baskets this season, have decided to ship by trolley car all the fruit that is to be sold in Hartford and neighboring towns. The first carload arrived last Tuesday, decorated with bunting and peach-tree branches. There were 335 baskets on board, and the system of transfers permitted the car to be moved through the principal streets of the city before the load was taken off. Three carloads are to be brought into the city from the orchard every morning at dawn until the close of the season.

Before we reach Unionville the electric tracks pass under those of the New-Haven and Northampton steam road. A steam train rolls along on the elevated rails. The rigidity of the steam service, as contrasted with the flexibility of the trolley, is suggested to the observer, for here is a farmer's wife who comes out of her door and into the wagon road a little too late to stop the electric car before it has passed her. But it stops and even goes back to the place where she is waiting, and in a moment she is on her way to Unionville.

It should be said, however, that in districts which are fairly well settled the suburban trolley lines now commonly have stations, which are marked by elevated signs at the side of the road. But these stations are so numerous, the interval sometimes being no longer than an ordinary New-York block, that they cause no inconvenience to persons who desire to ride, while they enable the conductor to follow his time schedule easily. The Northampton steam road may have turned over some passenger traffic to the trolley, but I notice that its freight business has doubled during the last five years and is constantly increasing.

All the suburban electric lines strive to attract passengers by making pleasant parks at or near their outer terminals. This Farmington road has one on the banks of the Tunxis, where trolley parties may be entertained. But we must not linger in it. The time has come for the journey eastward, over the Farmington ridge, past the broad lawns of Farmington Avenue, past the park where Quincy Ward has set up "Old Put" in bronze and a sturdy seedling of the Charter Oak is growing, to the starting-point, almost under the windows of the building where they print the newspaper which my great-grandfather read.

F. D. R.

Two States Claim Cedar Island.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Whether Cedar Island, one of the Shoals group, is in Maine or New-Hampshire and whether the Government charts or claims run by the point of the compass are correct are disputes that will soon be fought out in the courts. For a long time there has been a quarrel between Lemuel Caswell and his nephew, Clarence, as to their respective rights of ownership on the island—based on deeds. One party to the controversy claims that the island is wholly within the jurisdiction of the State of Maine and that the line follows the centre of the channel between Star and Cedar, leaving the former in New-Hampshire and the latter in Maine. But the uncle asserts that the line runs by point of compass from the centre of the channel at the mouth of Portsmouth Harbor, and diagonally divides Cedar Island, placing the southern portion, in which is the house in which Clarence Caswell lives, in New-Hampsh

TROOPS FOR CIENFUEGOS

A Hearty Welcome Awaiting the Spanish Soldiers.

THE STREETS HANDSOMELY DECORATED

The Kansas City Filibusters Proceeding Very Slowly, and the Leaders Are Very Reticent.

MADRID, Sept. 1.—A dispatch from Havana to The Imparcial says that Cienfuegos reports that a troop ship from Spain has been signaled off that port. The inhabitants of the city are prepared to give the troops an enthusiastic welcome.

The streets, which are handsomely decorated, were filled with people to-day awaiting the arrival of the troop ship.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 1.—The filibustering expedition committee's plans are progressing very slowly here. Orville Shelby, leader of the committee, has been absent from the city for several days, and hence the matter has been quiet. His father, Gen. Joe O. Shelby, late Confederate, and now United States Marshal, has notified the party that if they persist he will land them in jail, and this has also stopped progress.

The leaders are very reticent, and are only willing to say that the outlook is bright and that the movement has only been slightly retarded by declarations of the United States authorities that they propose to interfere. Petitions will be put in circulation calling on Congress to recognize the Cuban revolutionists as belligerents, and it is expected that Kansas City will be able to send a monster Cuban petition to Congress when it convenes.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 1.—The Cuban suspects who were held for a hearing yesterday by a commissioner for a violation of the neutrality laws, did not leave the city last night, but have taken quarters at a hotel, and declare they will remain here until after their trial. This morning they attended church together, and the rest of the day they devoted to seeing the sights of the city.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 1.—The circumstances attending the capture of the Cuban filibustering expedition at Penn's Grove, N. J., on Friday afternoon were the chief subject of discussion among the many local sympathizers with the revolutionary cause in Cuba. While deploring the fate of the expedition, there was an apparent feeling of exultation among the Cubans about the city over the mild manner in which the United States authorities treated the prisoners at the hearing. They were all unanimous in the belief that a case could not be made out against the alleged filibusterers, because of the fact that their destination could not be established unless one of the party should choose to criminate himself and his comrades.

"The intercepting of this expedition will have no material effect here on the movement going on in this country looking to the emancipation of Cuba," said a prominent Cuban, whose family lives on the disturbed island. "The most that can be done, so far as I can see, is to confiscate the arms and ammunition seized. Aid of some sort or other is going to the revolutionists every day from the United States, Mexico, and South America. We have more money than Spain to keep up the fight with, and we will get our expeditions through at any risk."

Another Cuban said two expeditions had successfully cleared last month, one from this port and another from Wilmington. There were seventy-five men in all, with 500 rifles and 500,000 rounds of ammunition. He also said the members of the Wilmington party would keep in close touch until another expedition should be ready to start, and then they would join it.

BULLFIGHTS STOPPED IN FRANCE.

The Police Interfere in Two Cases, to the Disgust of the People.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—A series of great bull fights was fixed to begin at Bayonne today, and the celebrated Spanish bull fighter Mazzantini was specially engaged to appear. The police, however, refused to allow the fight to proceed, and they caused Mazzantini to be conducted to the Spanish frontier.

The people were anxious to see a bull fight, and the action of the police was greeted with hoots and cries of derision. A number of Senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies and the Municipal Council intervened with the police to have the performance go on, but all their efforts were useless. When the members of the Municipal Council found that the police were determined to prevent the fight, and to send Mazzantini out of the country, they held a special meeting and unanimously decided to resign.

Five brigades of gendarmes and many mounted police occupied the arena. The young King of Servia was present, but his mother had been assured beforehand that the authorities would not allow the fight.

At Arles there was a bullfight in the presence of 5,000 persons. Three bulls and three horses were killed. But, nevertheless, the performance was tame and unexciting and the spectators hooted the toreadors.

It was intended to have a fight at Tarascon, but the authorities prohibited it. The inhabitants were made very angry by the intervention of the police, and the members of the Town Council protested against the fight being stopped. The police were obdurate, however, and the fight did not take place.

HONORED BY EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The Earl of Lonsdale Receiving Great Attention in Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—Emperor William is showing the greatest attention to the Earl of Lonsdale, whose guest his Majesty was during part of the time he recently spent in England. His Majesty has deputed a personal valet and page to wait upon the Earl at the Bristol Hotel, where he is stopping. A court carriage has been placed at his disposal.

The Earl dined with the Emperor this evening. To-morrow he will attend the parade on the Tompolhof Field, when he will ride in the Emperor's carriage. He will attend the opera in the evening, occupying the Imperial box.

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS ELECTED.

Two Prisoners Chosen to Sit in the Chamber of Deputies.

ROME, Sept. 1.—By-elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies, held today in Catania, Casena, and Milan, resulted in the return of the Socialists, De Felice and Barbato, both of whom are serving terms of imprisonment.

De Felice was elected in Catania, and Barbato in Casena and Milan. Both had previously been returned to the Chamber, but that body declared their election void.

A Naval Demonstration Called For.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.—The Novosti says that the time has arrived for the three powers who intervened in behalf of the Armenians to supplement their representations to the Porte by a united naval demonstration in the Dardanelles. The Sultan, the paper adds, should understand that the demonstration would be only the penultimate act of the powers, whose prestige urgently demands the adoption of energetic measures for coercing the Ottoman Government.

Both the Duellists Wounded.

MADRID, Sept. 1.—Count de Benalua, who was an intimate friend of the late King Alfonzo XII., and Señor Martinez de Roda, who some time ago married in New York the widow of ex-President Barrios, of Guatemala, became involved in a quarrel recently, which resulted in the sending and acceptance of a challenge to fight a duel. The meeting took place on the French frontier, and both the duellists were wounded.

A State Minister's Account.

Alphonse Humbert said: "No, I am not rich enough to accept a portfolio." A State Minister in France has a salary of $12,000, and receives as a Deputy $1,800—total, $13,800 a year. His expenses are: Carriage hire, $2,000; four dinners of forty plates each at $6 a plate, $960; ten ordinary receptions, $1,200; two great entertainments, $1,400; private apartment, $500; his wife's gowns, $1,600; charity, $1,500; his son's pocket money, $480; official dinners in travels, $400; an apartment in his electoral district, $160; annual dinner to his electors, $200; private secretary, $300; total official expenses, $10,000; balance, $2,900, with which are to be paid his household expenses, tailor, shoemaker, hatter, servants, and his children's tutors.

Gen. Munier's Aggravating Charge.

The London correspondent of The New-York Times said Sunday that there was still talk in Berlin of calling Gen. Munier to account for his suggestion, in a letter to Le Figaro, of one particular charge which has made the Germans angry. Gen. Munier wrote: "The scene is in Lorraine, in that department of the Meuse which bands of thieves, acting under instructions from headquarters, traversed and retraversed, pillaged and repillaged. A superior officer, with a grand air, arrives in one of the most important burgs of the Meuse Valley, and installs himself at a rich landlord's house. The latter, a country gentleman, a former cavalry officer, receives the invader with the greatest courtesy. The closets are locked; the soldier asks proudly: 'Do you take me for a thief?' The host replies: 'I have no such thought. We lock our closets in order to avoid the curiosity of our servants.' The officer said: 'You have to fear nothing of the sort from us, we know how to respect the property of others.' The next day, when his guest had left, the country gentleman visited his closets and found that linen, jewels, and shirt buttons of great value, which must have pleased the German officer, had disappeared. What may one add to this recital, if not that the fact is not an isolated one."

The Cholera in England.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—There has been a death from cholera at Grimsby, a seaport in Lincolnshire, and the authorities have been notified of the existence of another supposed case of the disease.

Death of Count Karolyi.

VIENNA, Sept. 1.—Count Gabriel Karolyi, a prominent Radical member of the Lower House of the Reichsrath, died yesterday from apoplexy.

EXPLOSION ON A RACING LAUNCH

The Yankee Doodle Set On Fire While in the Schuylkill, but Her Passengers All Escape.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 1.—The McBride Brothers, owners of the famous little racing launch Yankee Doodle, started down the Schuylkill this afternoon, with a party of friends aboard, leaving the South Street Wharf about 2:30 o'clock. The intention was to meet the big river steamer City of Chester at the mouth of the Schuylkill River, and race her down the Delaware to Wilmington, and upon the return to take a run up the river as far as Bordentown.

William Nulty was at the wheel. The two sons of Thomas McBride were aboard, and among others were George Brill, John Kelly, and Lawrence Nulty.

The Yankee Doodle arrived at the mouth of the Schuylkill River twenty minutes after leaving the wharf. Suddenly there was an explosion, and the valve of the engine shot upward and dropped into the water. The oil escaped from the pipe, and in an instant became ignited against the hot side of the boiler.

Almost simultaneously the engine was surrounded by flames. The engineer was driven from his station, and the fire spread so rapidly that it was not more than a moment later before the papier maché cabin caught fire.

The passengers were thoroughly alarmed. Thomas and John McBride and Pilot Nulty devoted their attention to an endeavor to extinguish the flames. They realized that the principal danger to themselves and their friends, as well as to the boat, lay in a supply of oil that was in the stern not far from the burning cabin.

Most of the passengers had, in the meantime, jumped overboard. The fire had been seen by the crew of the tug John Reese, who promptly put their boat about and went to the rescue. Those who jumped overboard were saved, and then the men on the tug devoted their attention to extinguishing the flames.

The fire was extinguished after the paper cabin had been reduced to ashes, and before much damage had been done to the hull.

SHOT BY A FELLOW-COUNTRYMAN

Marsala Does Not Know Why Cologero Wanted to Kill Him.

Salvatore Marsala, a tailor, who lives with his wife and two children on the top floor of 191 Elizabeth Street, was fatally shot in the abdomen at 10 o'clock last night by Lobrutto Cologero, a fruit vendor, living at 268 Elizabeth Street. Cologero was arrested, and locked up in the Mulberry Street Station. His victim was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it is said he cannot live.

The shooting is a mystery to the police. Apparently it was utterly without cause, and no one in the Italian quarter seemed to be able to offer any explanation which would show a reason for their being ill feeling between the two men. Cologero was going home when Marsala, who was on his way down town, passed him in front of 187 Elizabeth Street, only a few doors from his home. There was a large number of people about at the time, but no angry words were heard, and no one saw blows struck.

Without warning a pistol shot rang out, and Marsala fell, wounded, to the pavement, while his murderer, replacing a smoking revolver in his hip pocket, ran down the street. Two of the bystanders, James Lennon of 163 West Eleventh Street, and George Gibbs of 162 Mott Street, caught him half a block from the scene of his crime and held him until a policeman appeared.

Marsala said he did not know why he had been shot. He had known Cologero for six years, and had not quarrelled with him.

The prisoner told a different story. He said that as he was passing down the street some one struck him in the face. He believed that it was Marsala and without hesitation fired at him.

Mr. Murphy's Services Appreciated.

At the regular monthly meeting of Typographical Union No. 6, held yesterday at Webster Hall, East Eleventh Street, ex-President James J. Murphy was presented with a handsome gold watch, chain, and charm. The presentation speech was made by Owen J. Kindelon. The watch is a Tiffany best quality movement, 18-carat, plain hunting case, with the monogram of Mr. Murphy on one side. On the cap is handsomely engraved the following.

Testimonial to James J. Murphy, from members of Typographical Union No. 6. Twice a Faithful President, New-York, September 1, 1895.

A Tiffany special pattern, 18-carat chain, with a seal charm, accompanied the watch.

Lum Sing's House Raided.

Policemen Garrison and Smith of the Elizabeth Street Station learned last night that a gambling den was being operated by Lum Sing, on the top floor of the tenement house 22 Pell Street. Policemen burst into the house at 8 o'clock and found nearly forty men present, playing poker, fan tan, sulpoy, and a number of Chinese card games.

The gamblers started for the windows and side doors of the room and the majority of them escaped. Only Lum Sing and four other Chinamen were captured.

Wouldn't Pay, Stabbed the Bartender.

Bradley's saloon, Seventh Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, was opened for business for one hour after midnight last night.

William Bryant, colored, of Haverstraw, N. Y., refused to pay for drinks served to him, and stabbed Hugh Goodwin, the bartender, over the left eye. He ran from the saloon, brandishing the knife, but was caught. Goodwin's wound is not dangerous.

Labor Society at Church.

The Society for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor held its annual divine service last night in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, 222 West Eleventh Street. Dr. Huntington, Bishop of Central New-York, is President of the society, which was organized nine years ago. The Rev. Benjamin F. De Costa, pastor of the church, preached.

Why Called Labor Day.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Labor Day is so called because on that day no labor is done.

THE SEDAN CELEBRATION

It Is Opened with Imposing Ceremonies in Berlin.

WILLIAM THE CENTRAL FIGURE

Dedication of the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church—German-American Veterans Unnoticed by the Emperor.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—The inaugural ceremonies of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Sedan, the final engagement of the Franco-Prussian war, took place to-day. The programme in this city included the inauguration of the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church, with the following details:

The honorary guests and congregation assembled at 9:30 o'clock this morning, on the Augusta Victoria Square, in the positions specially designated on the card of invitation. The Kaiser and the Kaiserin arrived at 10 o'clock on the Kurfürstendamm, by the way of the Cornelius Bridge. As soon as they arrived, the bells of the new church and of all Protestant churches of Berlin, Charlottenburg, Schöneberg, and Wilmersdorf began to ring.

The Kaiser and the Kaiserin, the Grand Duke and the Grand Duchess of Baden, and the King of Saxony arrived at 10:15 o'clock, with an escort of body guards, in front of the church, where a body of guards, cuirassiers, and grenadiers were in attendance. Their Majesties were received by Gen. Count Blumenthal, Gen. Freiherr von Loe, Gen. von Winterfeld, Gen. Prince Frederick von Hohenzollern, Court Chaplain Faber, and other general superintendents.

Others who assisted in the reception were the following:

Members of the Boarl of the Protestant Church Building Society: President—Minister of the Royal House von Wedel; Vice President—Von Hardt; Treasurer—Privy Councilor von Burchard.

President of the Berlin Committee, Privy Councilor Dr. Fischer; Councilor Arnold, Freiherr von Bodelschwingh, Judge to Board of Commerce Borne.; Attorney General Dr. Bohlt, Privy Councilors Frofs. Ende and Frenzel, Councilor Huber, Town Councilor Kochhann, Dr. Martens, Privy Councilor E. Mendelssohn Bartholdy, Freiherr von Mirbach, Director Reicken, Councilor Schmidt, Building Director Spieker, President Weymann.

Minister of Public Worship Dr. Bosse, President of the Protestant Church Council Dr. Barkhausen, Vice President Prof. Freiherr von der Goltz, President of Consistory Schmidt; Director of Ministerial Building Committee, Councilor Kayser; Police President of Berlin von Windheim, Police Director of Charlottenberg, Freiherr von Saidern.

Lord Mayor of Berlin Zelle, Lord Mayor of Charlottenberg Fritsche, and Building Councilor Schwechten.

The weather was clear and bright throughout the day. The wind blew strong from the northwest and the temperature was low. Crowds lined the streets from Bellevue, in the Thiergarten over the Hercules Bridge, to Kurfurstendam. Galleries were erected opposite to the main entrance to the church, which were occupied by 2,000 girls attired in light-colored dresses. A new house facing the entrance of the church and built in the style of that edifice was covered with decorations, although it was unoccupied. The church itself was completely covered with flags, banners, flowers, and garlands. Troops lined the roadway in front of the church, and the German-American veterans held a position around the porch commanding the entrance. This was really the position of honor.

The ringing of the church bells signalized the Emperor's crossing of the Hercules Bridge. His Majesty rode with the Empress in an open carriage, with outriders, escorted by a squadron of body guards. The Crown Prince and his next younger brother, Prince Eitel, were seated in the carriage opposite the Emperor and Empress. Both Princes wore the uniform of the First Infantry Guard. The Empress wore a steel-gray gown of silk and a triplet cape bearing the ribbon of the Black Eagle. Her headdress was a Florentine straw bonnet, with strawberry colored velvet ribbons. When the Emperor reached the top step of the entrance to the church, Herr von Wodel, Minister of the Royal House, addressed him, saying:

Upon the anniversary of Gravelotte the foundation stone of the monument to the great Kaiser Wilhelm I. was laid. Now, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of Sedan, your Majesty opens the church which was built with the funds contributed by the poor and rich equally throughout the country in memory of the Emperor, who, in his simple and religious feeling, attributed all of his great deeds and victories to God, giving us all in this and coming ages an impressive example of trust and belief in God, without whose aid we are unable to succeed. May God's blessing be upon us all, coming into this church. Will your Majesty now please receive the key from the architect?

The procession then entered the church, headed by the Kaiser. The Grand Duchess of Baden and the Empress followed the Emperor, and then came the Imperial Princes. The colors of the regiments to which the royalities belonged were placed on the right and left of the altar. The Emperor, Empress, and the other members of the royal family sat in choir chairs of carved oak, placed at the left of the altar steps.

Court Chaplain Faber delivered an address sketching the life of William the Great, in which he praised that monarch's childlike and simple-minded piety, kindness, and thoughtfulness for the lowest of his servants and his sincere fear of God. After the Liturgy, Superintendent Lange, who presided at the organ, began the musical part of the ceremony. Through some misunderstanding he started the music before the "Amen" had been pronounced, causing an awkward break in the services.

Dr. Muller preached a sermon, taking his text from the Twenty-sixth Psalm. After the ceremonies at the church the Emperor, the Empress, and the rest of the royal party, preceded by Herr von Wedel, left the church by the centre aisle. As they reached the steps leading from the edifice they stopped while the bells rang. As they got outside the church the children ranged on either side of the walk sang "Die Wacht am Rhein." The soldiers, who had been stationed at various points in the vicinity of the church, headed by their bands of music and with colors flying, then passed before the Emperor, while the children sang "Heil dir im Siegerkranz."

While the children were singing, the Emperor and Empress entered their carriage and drove away, amid the cheers of the assembled people. After the departure of the Emperor the high officials left, and the German-American veterans, together with the German veteran societies, with their banners, entered the church and marched up and down the aisles. The veterans were followed by the children and several singing societies.

It was noticed that the Emperor, contrary to arrangements previously made, did not walk along the line of the German-American veterans or the German veterans, nor did he notice either of them.

The decorations of the houses along the principal streets showed that the citizens had combined their efforts to produce most startling effects. This combination harmonized throughout the city in design and also in color. The effect was that there were long lines of evergreens, masses of flowers, and a profusion of flags and banners. Thousands of people arrived at an early hour in the morning and continued until noon, at which hour the Berliners were crowded out by the provincials, who were gazing in admiration upon the perfect adornment of the buildings as well as upon each other. The police had taken extraordinary precautions to avert accidents similar to those which occurred in the memorable celebration in 1878, when many persons were crushed to death in their endeavor to get near the Schloss. The mob, for so it must be called, was kept off the ground about every centre of attraction, and orders were issued from 11 o'clock in the forenoon on Monday that every available policeman should reinforce the staff so that there should be no possibilities of accident.

The Emperor is expected to return from the Tempelhof in time to review the processions. His Majesty has directed that severe restrictions shall be observed in controlling the crowds throughout the celebration. He has requested that the children of the Berlin schools, who number about 31,000, shall form in line and march from the Castle to the old Kaiser Palace, in Unter den Linden.

The children will line the roadway for the passage of his Majesty, who will ride at the head of the color company of the guard. The novelty of the spectacle is certain to draw an immense throng, and every precaution has been taken, especially to safeguard the line of children. It is not intended that there shall be any particular Court fêtes, as the Court is in mourning; moreover, the Empress is in a state of health which demands quiet.

At the command of the Emepror, Kroll's Theatre to-night will reproduce "The Ballet Militaria," which was first performed on the occasion of the fêtes marking the return of Emperor William I. at the head of the Prussian Army after the victories of 1870. Few, if any, of the other theatres are aware that this performance will be given, and the audience will be most exclusive. However, everybody will be out to see the illuminations, and nobody will seek for specialties. So that it is certain that every place of amusement will be patronized generously.

A remarkably fine rhetorical poem by Ernst Wildonbruch has been published here, accompanied by an enthusiastic and critical approval on the part of Herr Zollo, the Burgomaster. This poem has taken the fancy of the Berliners, and undoubtedly will be recited everywhere. "Wachet auf," says the poet, "noch einmal will geboron uns der grosse wundervolle tag der das tausendjaehrge leid beschworen das auf Deutschlands wunder seolé lag." The poem then goes on to worthily celebrate great events, from which triumphantly issued the unity of the German States. The poet has struck a full-toned lyre, which is resounding throughout Germany.

Among the leading military functions in direct connection with the celebration will be a dinner given at the Reichshof Hotel by the surviving officers who were members of the general staff in 1870. The King of Wurtemberg, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Prince Hohenzollern, and Marshal Blumenthal will be present, and it is expected that the Emperor and ex-Chancellor Caprivi will also be there. Count Caprivi has been in Berlin for several days. He has remained quietly at his hotel and taken his dinners usually at a small restaurant in Potsdamerstrasse, neither seeking nor avoiding recognition. He is anxious to keep aloof from the celebrations commemorative of the Prussian war, but the Kaiser has asked him to be present at the military banquets. He will doubtless accept this invitation, but otherwise he will take no part in the fêtes.

In the face of the universal jubilation the Socialist leaders, Bebel and Leibnecht, Auer and Singer, despite the earnest protest of many of their adherents, persist in holding counter meetings which have been arranged for Sedan Day. It is probable that these meetings, if held, will result in disorder. It is proposed that the Socialists shall assemble at the tomb of the crank Agnes Wabnitz, who died in prison because of her refusal to take food and is now regarded as a Socialist martyr.

It is proposed later to hold a series of meetings for the purpose of declaring in favor of universal fraternity and denouncing the memory of Emperor William I. It is no wonder The North German Gazette says that a law is certain to be passed the coming session of the Reichstag to overcome the outrages which the Socialists are now endeavoring to inflict upon the public. The Penal Code as it now exists is insufficient, and more stringent measures must be restored to. The Gazette adds:

We suppose that the article of the code, passed in 1889, relating to insults to the dead, may suffice to give the insulters of the memory of Emperor William I. six months' imprisonment, but no member of the imperial family will care to associate himself with such prosecution, or, for that matter, with the prosecution of Socialists upon any charge.

The German Government has granted the extradition of the alleged Chicago forger, C. F. Rix.

The military correspondent recalls the fact that the young German Hussar who communicated to a friend the news of the Prussian victory at Sedan on a postal card in Sanskrit is to-day the German Ambassador at Washington.

Dispatches received here this evening show that almost everywhere in Germany the twenty-fifth anniversary of the capture of Eedan from the French by the forces led by King William, afterward Emperor William I.; the Crown Prince of Prussia, afterward Emperor Frederick, and the Crown Prince of Saxony, was celebrated with much enthusiasm.

At Frankfort-on-the-Main the celebration was specially noteworthy. Eighteen thousand veterans, with bands and banners, marched to the Zoological Gardens, where a grand banquet was given. Enormous crowds gathered along the route followed by the veterans and cheered them again and again as they passed. In Munich there was a similar celebration. The city was decorated with flags and bunting, and the streets were crowded with the inhabitants of the place and people from the surrounding towns and villages.

Everywhere the patriotism of the people found vent in cheers for the men who took an active part in the events that led to the founding of the German Empire.

THE DOLGEVILLE SAENGERFEST

A Great Gathering of German Singers Yesterday and To-day.

DOLGEVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Special trains brought to this village to-day hundreds of Germans, members of singing societies, from all points between Albany and Buffalo, to attend the great saengerfest tomorrow. Te village is elaborately decorated in honor of the visitors, its adornments including four arches bearing the word "Welcome," which have been erected on the principal street. To-night a grand "commers" was held at the Turn Hall, at which addresses were made by Alfred Dolge and other prominent men. Selections rendered by a chorus of 600 voices were among the attractions of to-night's gathering, and will be repeated to-morrow.

The singers are from the following societies: The Schenectady Liederkranz and the Suabian Liederkranz of Schenectady, the Syracuse Saengerbund, the Rochester Liedertafel, the Eintracht and Caecilia Societies of Albany, the Maennerchor and Harugari Socity of Utica, the Liederkranz of Amsterdam, the Beethoven Society of Rochester, the Liederkranz, O. S. D. F., of Albany; the Harugari Society of Albany, the Harmonie and Concordia Societies of Gloversville, the Maenner Quartet Harmonic of Albany, and the Saengerbund of Troy.

The chorus was composed of thoroughly trained voices, and their rendition of Max Spieker's "Life's Springtime" was one of the finest things of the kind ever heard here. This selection will be repeated to-morrow, when, at High Falls Park, the flag of the Dolgeville Maennerchor will be dedicated with great ceremony. Richard Lambert presided over the "commers" to-night, and Herman Buck will preside over the singing festival to-morrow.

Alfred Dolge is entertaining a number of guests from New-York who have come to attend the festivities, among them Philip Bissinger, President of the German Savings Bank in New-York, and Mr. Carlamann of New-York. It is estimated that there were 2,000 strangers in town to-day, and an equal number in addition is expected on the early trains to-morrow.

CHICAGO'S SOCIALISTS MEET

They Carry Their Red Flag, Modestly Covered with Black.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The Socialistic-Labor Party carried its red emblem through the streets to-day, but its color was concealed by a covering of black. They held a celebration this afternoon in the back yard of a saloon on Clybourn Avenue, at which Oscar Neebe and Michael Schwab, two of the Anarchists pardoned by Gov. Atgeld, and Lucy Parsons were present. The day was made the occasion for the presentation to the party of a handsome red flag by the wives and daughters of Socialists. On the grounds it was unfuried amid great cheering, but it was not waved, in obediance to orders from the Mayor.

The gathering of Socialists, some of whom declared themselves to be Anarchists, and others who would be insulted at the name, was not so large or enthusiastic as similar assemblages have been.

The speakers were M. V. Britzius and Michael Schwab. After the presentation of the flag, Mr. Britzius denounced Mayor Swift for interfering with the right to march through the streets with a red flag, the "symbol of Socialism." Mr. Schwab said his followers would succeed if a hundred thousand of them were thrown in prison. He urged those present not to go home and sleep, but to rally their people and teach their children to fight against oppression.

Matches and Chemistry in France.

At the Académie des Sciences last week, M. Schloesing, a learned chemist, said that it was not possible to manufacture matches which it would not hurt a workman's health to manufacture. Why? "Because the French people insist upon having matches that will take fire if scratched anywhere." This condition, he says, compels the use of red phosphorus, and red phosphorus causes saturnism. What a "faiseuse d'embarras" chemistry is! French matches are a monopoly of the State. Those who have used them, and not scratched them patiently for five minutes at least, are persuaded that they are fire-proof. Their sale is a monopoly of the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Finance last week returned to the official contractor as unsatisfactory—not his ink, pencils, pens, or paper of Angoulême—his matches of all things! The Ministry of Finance did well to return the matches since they were not good, but the perverse, illogical Parisian makes much fun of the incident. He thinks, perhaps, that the Ministry of Finance should use the goods that it sells.

ADVANCED WOMAN UPHELD

Mrs. Ballington Booth Commends Her But Denounces the "New Woman."

TERMS HAVE BEEN CONFOUNDED

Would Burn the "New Woman's" Books, Cigarettes, and Chewing Gum and Make Her Return the Trousers.

Mrs. Ballington Booth talked to a large audience in the Salvation Army Headquarters, Fourteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, last evening, on the "New Woman."

In addition to the regular members of the army, many strangers were present.

The meeting was conducted entirely by women members of the army, who occupied the stage, clad in their regulation costume. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and nearly every one joined in singing the hymns, to the accompaniment of a brass band.

Admirers of Mrs. Booth, who went to hear her for the first time, were certainly not disappointed. She spoke with wonderful pathos and eloquence.

Mrs. Booth said she had been trying for some time to get the exact meaning of "new woman," and had found that many persons were confounding the term with "advanced woman." She explained the wide difference in the terms, and while she denounced in scathing words the so-called "new woman," so extensively caricatured in the newspapers, she as forcibly praised the "advanced woman."

The great point of her talk was to show that the woman who apes man's fashions, and who gives rise to the comment which reflects so unfavorably on her own sex is really devoid of true love, and is hopelessly bound up in herself.

The only "new woman" that she would recognize is the one who becomes new in the Christian sense of the word, and abandons her selfishness and heartlessness to extend a helping hand to the sick and poor.

"When I first thought of the subject," said Mrs. Booth, "I tried to get to the real meaning of the term. So many extravagances and freaks are committed under the name 'new woman' that it was rather difficult to distinguish it. Looking it fair and square in the face, however, I concluded that it must mean first a woman and secondly a new one; not an old woman made over, but rather a different species. And so we notice in this individual, so much written about, run down and praised up, who has sacrileged all the ideas of wifehood and motherhood, who, by her coarse and brazen affectations, becomes rather worse than a mock-man, some striking peculiarities.

"She has an insane idea that she is emancipating her sisters. She is taking the reins in her own hands; tries to beat down man, belittle him, makes out that he is no good, and then turns to us and tells us that she is going to emancipate us. We, the true new women, say, however, that we do not want her to emancipate us. For we are trying to raise man to a higher sphere and to be a helpmeet to him, while she is trying to tread him under foot.

"We will find something else despicable in her, too, and God grant that the newspaper caricatures are libels. But it is true that she dislikes her children. When she talks of them it is with a curl of the lip, alluding to them as 'brats.' Their innocent prattle tires her. She sees no music in it. What little love she has is expended on a pugnosed dog, which she carries in a mannish pocket made for the purpose. If she could but have a pair of chubby arms about her neck and a curly head upon her bosom her heart would melt like ice before the Summer sun.

"And then, again, she scorns religion. She says it is only good for children and old women, and not for strong-willed persons like us. She is too strong-willed to bow before her God, and would trample down the traditions of our mothers by laughing to scorn those of us who read our Bibles and say our prayers, as she herself once did at her moher's knee.

"What would I do with the new woman? First, I would take her dress and change it. The big sleeves I would change into dresses for children in the slums. Each sleeve would make at least one dress. As for some other garments, I should give them back to the other sex.

"Her disgusting books of realism, which bring the blush to any pure girl's face, I would burn, together with the gum and cigarettes.

"And then if I could not get her into the Salvation Army, where she would learn humbleness, learn to put aside selfishness, stretch a helping hand to the poor and sick, and learn to centre her heart on her home and her dear ones, where it belongs, I would get her married to a strong-willed husband, who would teach her that there is something noble in the other sex."

In concluding her talk, Mrs. Booth dwelt at length on the difference between the new woman and the advanced woman, whom she bid godspeed in entering every walk of life. She ardently advocated riding a wheel, swimming, climbing, walking, driving, and all athletic exercises for women, but she warned them against cramming their brains full of knowledge and forgetting their hearts.

"Whatever of our rights men do not recognize," she said, "they have never questioned our right to love, and it would be unfortunate for them if they did."

LONG ISLAND TOWNS TO SUE

Evidence Obtained that New-York Garbage Has Been Illegally Dumped.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., Sept. 1.—The fight by the residents and property owners of this place against the New York street cleaning authorities, who are said to be responsible for the heaps of garbage that float ashore on every tide, is to be carried into the Supreme Court by the Board of Health of the town of Hempstead, and the Citizens' Association of this place.

It is asserted by the health authorities that the New-York dumping scows, regardless of the laws of health or comfort of the people on the beach, dump the New-York garbage but a few miles from the shores of this place, and on the flood, instead of the ebb, tide at that. As a consequence the tide brings the refuse to these shores by the carloads. For weeks the health authorities have been collecting evidence with a view to tracing the stuff directly to the New-York dumping scows.

They had about a wagonload of odds and ends picked up on the beach which can be directly traced back to New-York City, such as pieces of letters, tags, boxes bearing New-York addresses, and similar articles. At the next term of the Queens County Supreme Court application will be made by the health authorities and the Citizens' Association for an injunction to restrain the New-York authorities from dumping the refuse in the manner it is now carried on.

A GREAT GERMAN FESTIVAL

Celebrating the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of a German Hospital.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 1.—The two days' festival in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the German Hospital opened at Caledonian Park to-day. This afternoon and evening concerts were given by Prof. Voss's Orchestra and the United Singing Societies of Newark, numbering about 500 voices. Besides this there were afternoon and evening exhibitions by a large body of trained turners. To-morrow, however, will be the great day.

The festivities will open in the morning at 9 o'clock with a monster parade under the direction of Grand Marshal Mueller and a large corps of assistants. In the procession there will be, it is expected, fully 10,000 men. These will include the members of more than 250 German societies, about 35 of which will be schutzen organizations. To-morrow the concerts and turning exhibitions of to-day will be repeated.

Odd Stanzas of Italy's Cantata.

If Italy's official poet has faults, excessive enthusiasm for his time and country is not to be counted among them. He says, in two stanzas of his cantata, which is to be sung Sept. 20, the anniversary of the evacuation of Rome by the Papal troops: "O immortal gods, give good manners to docile youth; give zest to venerable men; give to the Roman people power, riches, numerous descendants, and the sentiment of honor. Let faith, peace, honor, reserve formerly observed, and virtue, now neglected, appear again. With them will return the abundance of ancient days."

LABOR UNIONS WILL NOT PARADE

Will Attend Picnics—Knights of Labor Will Meet in Union Square—Letter Carriers Go to Philadelphia.

For the first time since Labor Day was officially recognized, the Central Labor Union will not have any parade this year. Instead of a parade it was decided to have a great picnic and Summer night's festival at the Sea Beach Palace, Coney Island, at which about 10,000 people are expected to be present. Arrangements have been made with the Sea Beach Company to have it employ none but union men on the occasion, and to charge 25 cents for the excursion, including entrance to the palace.

In the palace a stand will be erected for the musicians in the centre of the pavilion. There will also be a stage performance. Joseph O'Leary of the Franklin Association of Printing Pressmen will be Floor Manager, and Charles W. Hoadley of the Electrical Workers Chairman of the Reception Committee. Some of the trades unions will march to the Bay Ridge Ferry in a body and attend the festival.

Neither will the Central Labor Federation have a parade. It will spend the day at Brommer's Park. The members of the different constituent unions will go to the park by the surface and elevated cars, and will spend the day in dancing, singing, and games.

The Knights of Labor who belong to the clothing trades that were recently engaged in the clothing trades strikes decided at the last moment to have a great parade and take part in the mass meeting of District Assembly No. 49, in Union Square. They obtained a permit from Acting Chief Conlin Saturday. The parades will meet in the morning at Liberty Hall, 237 East Houston Street, and there form in line. The marshals will be Hyman Blumenthal and F. Schriever. The line of march will be from Liberty Hall to Cannon Street, to Rivington Street, to Attorney Street, to Ludlow Street, to Houston Street, to First Avenue, to Third Street, to the Bowery, to Fourth Avenue, to Eighth Street, to Broadway at Union Square, where there will be an open-air meeting of all the unions affiliated with District Assembly No. 49.

This will be one of a number of mass meetings that are to be held all over the country to denounce the prosecution of Eugene V. Debs. The speakers will be Michael Bishop, General Worthy Foreman of the Knights of Labor; Patrick Murphy, Secretary, and William L. Brower, Master Workman of District Assembly No. 49. The girls in the vestmakers' and children's jacket-makers' local assemblies will march with banners.

About 1,400 members of the New-York branch of the Letter Carriers' National Association will march down Broadway on their way to take part in the great letter carriers' parade in Philadelphia. There will be three battalions of carriers in full uniform, with the Letter Carriers' band of fifty-five musicians at their head. All will be under command of John N. Parsons, Marshal of the Day. They will also have the Governor's Island and Willett's Point military bands, and the McCarty fife and drum corps.

The column will form at 9 o'clock this morning, and at 11 o'clock will march down Broadway to Cortlandt Street and thence to the ferry. At the Post Office a stand will be erected for Postmaster Dayton and his staff, Postmaster Sullivan and staff of Brooklyn, several members of Congress and other officials to review the parade. Later Postmasters Dayton and Sullivan will join the carriers at the Pennsylvania Railroad station, and go with them to Philadelphia.

The Brooklyn Central Labor Union will not have a parade, but will spend the day at Benner's Ridgewood Park.

The furriers will have a picnic at Morrisania Park.

KILLED HIMSELF IN A HOSPITAL

R. T. Allen of Omaha Succeeds in Suicide After Two Attempts—Took Carbolic Acid.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 1.—R. T. Allen, who shot himself on a New-York Central train last Friday, while returning to his home in Omaha, Neb., after a visit to a college in New-Jersey, where he had left his daughter, succeeded in killing himself this evening. When he was brought to Buffalo he was taken to the Fitch Hospital, where he improved so much that the physicians assured him he would recover.

Allen appeared to have lost all desire to die, and to-day was exceptionally cheerful, and spent the afternoon telling stories and entertaining the attendants, and succeeded in having them relax their vigilance to such an extent that some time in the day he contrived to secure a bottle of carbolic acid which had been left in one of the wards.

When the nurses were at dinner he swallowed the contents of the bottle. He was discovered about half an hour later, but the does he had taken was so large that all attempts to save him were in vain, and he died at 10 o'clock to-night. His last words were: "This time I've closed the game for keeps."

Allen was a wealthy business man of Omaha, and there is no known reason why he should have taken his life.

STABLES BURNED AT WHITESTONE

**They Were Afire in Four Places, and Incendiarism Is Su

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A Week of Increasing Business and Steady Improvement.

MATERIAL ADVANCES IN MANY STOCKS

Higher Prices in Spite of London Selling—Evidences of Business Revival Multiply—Railway Earnings and Gold Exports.

MONDAY—A. M.

The story of last week's market is best told by a reference to the table of changes in bonds and stocks, printed on this page. These show that of 51 stocks which have changed a point or more, 46 scored gains and 5 losses. For the declines, almost without exception, good and special reasons can be given. Of 70 bonds, 66 have advanced a point or more, and only 4 show losses. The results of the week's operations in the market more than justify all that has been said in The Times in support of the assertion that this is a bull year.

Early in the week London bought stocks, not because it was bullish on Americans, but because it had followed the advice of its financial press, and sold them short freely. The buying was for the covering of these contracts, in view of the fortnightly settlement, and the operation showed heavy losses to the foreigners. The leading financial papers in London are still bearish on our stocks, refusing to see any good in this country and ignoring the phenomenal recovery in progress in every part of the country. Securities which are sold as a result of this London pessimism will be bought back at even greater losses in the near future, and it is not improbable that the foreigners will ultimately become buyers when the advance has about run its course.

Evidences of the business revival which is in progress multiply daily. They are conspicuous in all branches of trade, but more especially in the iron industry and in dry goods. A trip through the wholesale dry goods district of this city after dark at this time shows the greatest activity, sidewalks being incumbered with packing cases awaiting shipment and thousands of men actively at work under electric lights hastening goods out which have been ordered by the army of purchasers at present in the city. Buying by country merchants was never better than this season.

It is true that railway earnings are not at the moment showing large increases, but there is good reason for this in the fact that the cotton crop is at least three weeks late and that the Winter wheat crop was short. The railways are handling more general merchandise than in years, but the absence of the usual crop movement accounts for their decreased income. This condition of affairs will be remedied within a fortnight. The Pennsylvania Road, the traffic of which is of a very general character, shows handsome improvements, and it will not be long before other systems will report similar increases.

Owing to the lateness of cotton and the shortage in Winter wheat, the foreign exchange market has lacked its seasonable supply of bills, and rates have returned to the point where gold shipments can be made profitable. Nearly $3,000,000 gold has consequently gone out, and there is a probability that more will go this week. But the Treasury reserve has been replenished by the bond syndicate, and is held well above the one-hundred-million mark, so that the exports of the metal attract little attention. The news of the week included the announcement of the Erie plan of reorganization. It was favorably received, because it promises an early restoration of the property to a solvent basis. The Reading plan will probably come next. Good progress is being made toward restoring the Atchison Company, but the Northern Pacific is still hanging fire. It will not be long, however, before all these difficulties are overcome.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing. Sept. 1, '94.
American Cotton Oil	26	25	33⅞
American Cotton Oil pf	75⅝	74½	78
*American Sugar Ref	111⅞	106⅞	104¼
*American Sugar Ref pf	102	102	96¾
American Tobacco	98⅝	92¼	103
American Tobacco pf	116	112	108½
At., T. & S. F. 3d in., pd.	20⅜	18⅛	..
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when issued	36	33⅜	..
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅝	1⅜	..
Baltimore & Ohio	65⅞	65	76
*Bay State Gas	20⅞	19	..
Canada Southern	57½	56	52
Canadian Pacific	56½	55½	..
Cenal Pacific	19⅝	18⅞	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅞	21¾	21¾
Chicago Gas	64⅝	62¼	74¼
Chi. & East. Illinois	105	104	..
Chi. & Northwestern	106⅝	104¾	106½
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	92⅜	90½	77⅜
C., C., C. & St. Louis	50	48¾	40⅝
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	97	95	85
C., M. & St. Paul	77⅜	73¾	66
C. M. & St. Paul pf	128⅝	123	121¼
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	84⅜	82	85¼
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	7	5	9⅞
Colorado Fuel & Iron	39¼	37	24
Columbus & Hocking Coal	4¾	4½	7⅝
C., H. V. & Tol	25¼	24⅜	19
Consolidated Coal	34	34	..
Consolidated Gas Co	143	141¼	124½
Delaware & Hudson	132¼	130½	135⅝
Del., Lack. & Western	163⅜	162½	167½
Denver & Rio Grande	17	16	..
Denver & Rio Grande pf	53¼	48¾	36
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	11	11	..
Dis. & Cat. Feed., all in. pd.	22⅜	20⅞	..
*Duluth, S. S. & A	7⅜	6½	..
Edison. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	99¾	99¾	100½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	54	52¾	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	40	40	..
Flint & Père Marquette	19⅜	15¼	..
General Electric	38¼	36⅞	40⅜
Great Northern pf	128½	128½	102
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	1¼	1⅜	4⅞
Houston & Texas	3½	3½	..
Illinois Central	104⅞	102	..
Illinois Steel Co	73¼	73½	..
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	18	17½	..
Iowa Central	11¼	11	9½
Iowa Central pf	37⅞	37⅜	..
Kanawha & Michigan	9	9	..
Kingston & Pembroke	3	3	..
Laclede Gas	28	26	19¼
Lake Erie & Western	27⅜	25¾	17¾
Lake Erie & Western pf	74¼	73	..
Lake Shore	154¼	151	136
Long Island	85¼	85¼	..
*L. I. Trac., 1st in pd	16	15	..
Louisville & Nashville	64½	61⅜	57½
Louis., N. A. & C	9⅜	9	8⅜
Louis., N. A. & C. pf	26⅞	26⅜	28
Manhattan Beach	6¼	6¼	..
Manhattan Con	115¼	114¼	115½
*Metropolitan Traction	101	101	..
Mexican Central	13½	13	8¼
Mexican National ctfs	2¾	2	..
Michigan Central	103	101⅞	99
Minneapolis & St. Louis	25⅛	24⅜	..
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	85¼	85¼	..
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	59½	56¼	..
Minnesota Iron	65	65	50
Missouri Pacific	40	38½	29½
Mo., Kansas & Texas	18¾	17⅝	15
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf	38¾	37½	23¼
Mobile & Ohio	25	24½	20⅞
*National Lead Co	36	34¾	43
*National Lead Co. pf	92¼	90¾	88
*National Linseed Oil	29½	29½	..
National Starch	8	8	10
New Central Coal	8	8	..
New-Jersey Central	111⅞	106½	114
New-York Central	104⅝	102¼	101½
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	64	62¼	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	17¼	17	16
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	73	73	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	33½	33½	..
N. Y., Lake E. & Western	10½	8½	16½
N. Y., Lake E. & West. pf	27	22	..
N. Y., Sus. & Western	14½	13½	16¾
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf	35¾	32½	44
Norfolk & Western	4½	4	8½
Norfolk & Western pf	14	14	26½
North American	6	5⅝	4¼
Northern Pacific	5⅝	5	5¾
Northern Pacific pf	20	16⅜	21¾
Ontario & Western	18¾	17½	17⅝
Oregon Improvement	8¾	8¾	16½
Oregon S. L. & U. N	11⅜	10⅞	6
Pacific Mail	31¼	28½	15½
Peoria & Eastern	9¼	9¼	..
Peo., Decatur & Evans	6¾	6¼	4¾
Philadelphia & Reading	20¼	18⅝	22
Pittsburg & Western pf	34⅞	32½	26½
P., C., C. & St. L	20⅝	19	18
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	58¾	55	49½
Pullman Palace Car Co	173½	173½	162¼
Rio Grande Western	17	17	..
Rio Grande Western pf	44	41½	..
St. Louis Southwestern	9¼	8	..
St. Louis Southwestern pf	19¾	17⅝	9
St. Paul & Duluth	33	31	28
St. Paul & Duluth pf	90	90	..
St. Paul & Omaha	46	42¼	38¼
Silver Bullion certs	67¼	67	..
Southern Pacific	26¾	25⅝	21
Southern Railway	14⅛	13½	13½
Southern Railway pf	42⅜	41¼	41½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	40½	38	18⅝
Texas Pacific	13½	11⅜	10⅝
Tol., A. A. & N. Mich	2¾	2½	..
Union Pacific	15¾	15⅜	14½

	Aug. 31, '95.	Aug. 24, '95.	Sept. 1, '94.
Loans	$513,259,800	$518,552,500	$489,879,900
Specie	65,364,200	66,208,500	91,187,800
Legal tenders	117,518,200	114,741,800	121,126,500
Net deposits	574,929,900	573,534,500	585,973,900
Circulation	13,355,800	13,340,000	9,784,800

The following shows the relations between the reserves and the liabilities:

	Aug. 31, '95.	Aug. 24, '95.	Sept. 1, '94.
Specie	$65,364,200	$66,208,500	$91,187,800
Legal tenders	117,518,200	114,741,800	121,126,500
Total reserve	$182,882,400	$180,950,300	$212,314,300
Reserve req'd ag't deposits	143,732,475	143,383,625	146,493,475
Excess reserve above legal req'ements	$39,149,925	$37,566,675	$65,820,825

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1895	$39,149,925	1890	*$536,675
1894	65,820,825	1889	4,790,775
1893	*1,567,525	1888	16,766,625
1892	7,630,500	1887	5,212,625
1891	12,767,825	1886	6,920,425

*Deficit.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $1,583,250. The banks now hold $39,149,925 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $272,700, a decrease in specie of $844,300, an increase in legal tenders of $2,776,400, an increase in deposits of $1,395,400, and an increase in circulation of $15,800.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market continued to be abundantly supplied. Call loans were made, as a rule, at 1 per cent. Time money was in light demand, and the inquiry was for periods extending beyond the end of the year. Rates were 1½ per cent. for 30 days, 2 per cent. for 60 days, 2½ per cent. for 90 days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in poor supply and the demand was not urgent. Rates were 3½@3¾ per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for four months' bills commission-house and prime four months' single names, 4¼@4½ per cent. for prime six months', and 5@6 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England gained £817,211 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 59.7, became 60.12. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 1,646,000f. in gold and 183,000f. in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was easier in the early part of the week, but became firmer before the close. The posted rates for sterling were reduced to $4.89 for 60-day bills, and $4.90 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.88¾@$4.89 for 60-day bills, $4.90 for demand, $4.90¼ for cable transfers, and $4.88@$4.88½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95 13-16, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—45c discount. Boston—8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 75c premium; bank, $2 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for larger sums.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67¼ on Saturday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London, bar silver sold at 30½d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $22,901,712, and the exports for the same period, $51,614,334. The net exports, therefore, have been $28,712,622. The net exports to date in 1894 were $71,600,978; in 1893, $17,070,868, and in 1892, $51,462,535.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refining	1½
American Tobacco pf	1
Atch., Top. & S. F. 3d, in. pd	2½
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf., when issued	2⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	1¼
Bay State Gas	1⅛
Canada Southern	1⅜
Canadian Pacific	2⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio	1⅛
Chicago Gas	1⅝
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	1⅛
Chicago & Northwestern	1⅝
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	4
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	2
Colorad Fuel & Iron	2
Delaware & Hudson	1⅝
Denver and Rio Grande pf	4⅞
Illinois Central	3½
Laclede Gas	1¼
Long Island Traction	1
Louisville & Nashville	2⅞
Manhattan Beach	1
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	2¼
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	1⅝
National Lead	1
New-Jersey Central	6½
New-York Central	1½
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	1½
New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf	2⅝
Northern Pacific pf	2½
Oregon S. L. & Utah Nor	1½
Pacific Mail	1⅞
Peo. & East	1
Philadelphia & Reading	1¼
Pittsburg & Western pf	2¼
P., C. & St. L. pf	1
St. L. Southwestern pf	2
St. Paul & Omaha	2½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	2
Texas Pacific	1¼
Union Pacific	2½
U. P., Denver & Gulf	1½
U. S. Cordage, gtd. 2d in. pd	3½
Wabash pf	3⅝
Western Union	1
Wisconsin Central	1¾

DECLINED.

American Tobacco	4½
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	1¼
Erie Tel. & Tel	1¼
Lake Erie & Western	1⅜
Lake Erie & Western pf	1⅞

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

A., Col. & P. 1st	3½
At., T. & S. F. 4s	2⅜
At., T. & S. F. 4s, W. I	1½
A., T. & S. F. 2d	2⅜
At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, W. I	2⅞
Beech Creek 1st	1¼
Central of New-Jersey gn	1½
Chicago & Erie 1st	7½
Chicago & Ind. C. 1st	1
Chicago & N. P. 1st, t. r	1
Chicago, Bur. & Q. conv. 5s	1
Cin., Dayton & I. 1st	1
Col., H. V. & T. 5s	1⅞
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	2
Erie 2d cn. cfs	6
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	2
Iowa Central 1st	1
Kansas Pacific cn	3½
Kansas Pacific cn. t. r	5
Kansas & Texas 4s	1⅝
Kansas & Texas 2d	3½
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	1
L. & N. 1st, S. & N. Ala	1
L. & N. unif. 4s	1
Mexican & Int. 1st	1¼
Minn. St. Ry. 1st	1½
Morris & Essex 1st	1½
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st	1
Nash., Chat. & St. L. cn	1
Manhattan Beach, H. & Le. 4s	5
Northern Pacific cn	3½
Northern Pacific cn. t. r	2⅜
Ohio Southern gn	1½
Ohio Southern 1st	3⅜
Omaha & St. Louis 1st	1
Oregon Imp. cn	2
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r	1
Oregon R. & N. cn. 5s, t. r	1
Peoria & Eastern inc	1½
Reading 1st pf. inc	1½
Reading 2d pf. inc	3⅜
Reading 3d pf. inc	1⅜
Reading gn	3½
Reading gn. 4s, t. r	3⅜
Rio Grande Western 4s	1½
Rock Island deb. 5s	1
St. J. & G. I. 1st, t. r	2½
St. Louis Southwestern 2d	2
Savannah & Western 1st	3
Southern Railway 5s	1
Tennessee C. & I. 1st, Birm	3½
Texas Pacific 1st	1¾
Texas Pacific 2d	2
Toledo, St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r	2
Union Elevated 1st	1⅜
Union Pacific ext. s. f. 8s	1½
U. P., col. tr. notes	1
U. P., Denver & G. 1st	4¼
U. P., Den. & Cal. 1st	2¾
United States Cordage, t. r	4½
Wabash 2d	1½
Wabash deb. bonds	2¾
Western New-York & Penn. gn	1
Wisconsin Central 1st, t. r	4¼
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st	1¾

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil 8s	1
Austin & N. W. 1st	1
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L	1¼
Int. & Great Northern 1st	1

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The week has been an exceptionally busy and active one in all securities in the bond market, and prices in many instances have advanced materially. The publication of the Erie plan of reorganization was favorably received, and the securities of that company advanced sharply, as did also the bonds of the companies affected by the plan whose securities were left undisturbed. Chicago and Erie firsts sold as high as 107¼, a rise of over 8 points for the week. Atchison securities were all strong and higher, on the belief that the reorganization of the company will now be speedily effected, all obstacles having been removed, and that it is now a matter of detail only before the new company will be organized.

Now that the Erie is out of the way it looks as if the Reading would be the first plan to be announced, and on this supposition the securities of that company were strong and higher in sympathy with the upward movement of the stock. Transactions were heavier than for some time. Northern Pacific securities were active and higher in sympathy with the rest of the market, but there was no news concerning the reorganization. The earnings of the company, however, continue very favorable, and it now looks as if the earnings for the present year will be more than sufficient to pay the interest on the first, second, and third mortgage bonds.

Savannah and Western receipts sold up 3 per cent. on the strength of the better terms received in the Central of Georgia reorganization, which terms have now been accepted by a majority of the bonds. Highgrade bonds have been extremely strong and in good demand, though dealings were necessarily restricted on account of lack of offerings. All the prominent bond houses report an exceedingly brisk demand for investments, and few have any amount of bonds to offer their customers. As soon as obtained they are sold at high prices without difficulty. Guaranteed stocks have been more active than for a long while. One or two lots came on the market, and were eagerly absorbed at good prices. This class of security is one of the most popular and conservative forms of investment. In nearly all cases the stocks are exempt from taxation and are safer than most classes of bonds. The principal activity was in Oswego and Syracuse 9 per cent. stock guaranteed in perpetuity by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, a block of 5,000 shares of which was offered by Messrs. Redmond, Kerr & Co. at $102.50 and interest per share, at which price it netted 4.40 per cent. on the investment. This was an exceptionally large block of the stock, it being very closely held. The firm obtained this block through the division of an estate. Rensselaer and Saratoga 8 per cent. stock guaranteed by the Delaware and Hudson, and Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago 7 per cent. stock guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, were also active, the former closing at 183 bid and the latter at 166 bid, with transactions somewhat above these figures. Traction securities were quiet, though in good demand, the absence of offerings restricting dealings, as in the case of highgrade railroad bonds. Government bonds were all higher, the 4s of 1925 advancing over 1 per cent., and the other issue from ¼ to ½ per cent.

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1894. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.	Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 29, 1895	£41,238,952	.....
Aug. 30, 1894	39,886,099	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Aug. 29, 1895	82,175,640	£50,433,987
Aug. 30, 1894	76,115,813	50,714,846
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Aug. 29, 1895	36,333,930	14,840,620
Aug. 30, 1894	37,437,213	12,145,737
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Aug. 29, 1895	21,354,000	13,217,000
Aug. 30, 1894	12,678,000	15,781,000
SPAIN.		
Aug. 29, 1895	8,004,000	12,020,000
Aug. 30, 1894	7,943,000	9,338,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Aug. 29, 1895	4,285,000	6,943,000
Aug. 30, 1894	4,529,000	6,912,000
BELGIUM.		
Aug. 29, 1895	2,800,000	1,400,000
Aug. 30, 1894	2,934,667	1,467,333
Total last week	£196,191,522	£98,854,607
Corresponding week in 1894	181,523,822	96,358,916
Week ending Aug. 22	194,253,048	98,882,710
Corresponding week last year	177,908,543	96,123,355

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$0,404,112
Corresponding week 1894	7,707,426
Since Jan. 1, 1895	350,796,458
Corresponding period 1894	292,736,526

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6,738,623
Corresponding week 1894	6,754,304
Since Jan. 1, 1895	220,961,379
Corresponding period 1894	242,280,088

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$192,161
Corresponding week 1894	1,118,295
Since Jan. 1, 1895	24,065,896
Corresponding period 1894	14,911,622

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$5,622,699
Corresponding week 1894	1,175,400
Since Jan. 1, 1895	74,389,810
Corresponding period 1894	10,759,175

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Clearings for week ending Aug. 31	$517,270,767
Balances for week ending Aug. 31	37,513,960
Clearings for week ending Aug. 24	503,040,623
Balances for week ending Aug. 24	32,872,641
Clearings for week ending Aug. 17	498,354,420
Balances for week ending Aug. 17	38,075,434
Clearings for week ending Aug. 10	490,280,370
Balances for week ending Aug. 10	33,487,457
Clearings for week ending Aug. 3	542,794,244
Balances for week ending Aug. 3	38,582,714
Clearings for week ending July 27	505,166,320
Balances for week ending July 27	34,809,911

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 31.—Traders accounted for the dullness in our stock market the past week by the fact that many persons prominently identified with the traction companies were absorbed in the political fight before the Republican State Convention, and therefore had no time for other business. That may be accepted as to the tractions, but does not cover the Natural Gas shares and Westinghouse securities, all of which ruled extremely dull. It is confidently stated that the outcome of the political fight will not affect the plans for the consolidation of the street railways either in this city or Philadelphia, because both factions are interested in these securities. Senator Quay's promise of municipal reform will also fail to affect these plans, because all the legislation needed to carry them out was secured at the last session of the Legislature, and a new Legislature cannot convene before two years have elapsed, during which time all the contemplated deals may be carried out. It is therefore expected that within the next two or three weeks the announcement of the plans of the new Consolidated Traction Company will be made, and that some life will be injected into the $28,000,000 of stocks and bonds representing this class of securities. During the week it was semi-officially stated that the Philadelphia company would extend its mains to the new West Virginia natural gas fields. The stock weakened, because this means additional expenditures for wells and new lines, which must be abandoned when the company is forced to substitute manufactured fuel gas. Westinghouse Air Brake stock is held at 150. There has been nothing doing in Electric. The bond market is fairly active and firm. Money unchanged at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Philadelphia Company	16⅞	17⅛
Wheeling Gas	17	..
Central Traction	25	25¾
Citizens' Traction	55¾	..
Pleasant Valley	21¼	..
Pitts. & Birmingham	17½	18
Duquesne Traction Co	35	35½
Pitts., Ally. & Manchester	38½	..
U. S. & Signal common	13⅜	..
Westinghouse Air Brake Co	..	150

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—There has been little interest taken in the local security market, with few changes in quotations. The market, nevertheless, was strong, and almost every change was made toward a higher level. The one exception was Hudson River Telephone stock. A small amount sold for 38½, a concession on former prices. "Huckleberry" stock was the strongest and advanced 2½ per cent. for the bid price, to 103. New-York Air Brake advanced ¼ for the bid price, to 6¾. No stock is now offering. The bond market shows a number of changes. Albany Railway 6s advanced 1 per cent. for the bid price. Albany Railway debenture 6s advanced 5 per cent., to 125. Troy City Railway 5s advanced 1, to 107.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	90	95
Albany City Stor. & Ware Co	100	..
Albany County Bank	128	131
Albany Insurance Company	110	115
Albany Railroad stock	125	135
*Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940	107½	..
*Albany Railroad inc. 5s	10½	..
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s	125	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co	105	..
Celluloid Company	66	70
Commercial Insurance Company	100	..
†Commercial Union Telephone Co	103	106
Consolidated Car Heating Co	35	37½
First National Bank	163	165
Hudson River Telephone Co	38	39
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	35	40
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	178	180
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	150	160
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	115	117½
New-York Air Brake Co	6¾	..
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd 5s, 1911	105	106
New York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	..
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	..	60
South End Bank	52	60
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mills 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga	..	25
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	..
‡Union Railway Co. of N. Y	103	107
‡Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	104	105½
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	113¾	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtge	113	..
*Westchester Electric R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	101½	102¼
‡Westcott Express Company	20	25
‡Westcott Express Company pf	100	110

TROY SECURITIES.

Central National Bank	118	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	175	200
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	210
Manufact. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	180	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	95	100
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy	125	130
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Troy City National Bank	160	165
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	107	..
Troy Gas Co. stock	128	..
*Troy Gas Co. debs. 6s	114	115
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	86½	87
Troy Telephone & Cable Co	90	..
Union National Bank	116	118
Union National Bank	250	..
Walter A. Wood Co	..	52

*And accrued interest. †Ex dividend. ‡Nominal.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 31.—Local stocks have been fairly active. Bank stocks are now in some demand. Among the sales were Atlantic National at 31¾, Fifth National at 47¾, Manufacturers' National at 135½, Merchants' National at 63½, Old National at 114, and Rhode Island National at 24½. American Screw stock is still advancing, and sales are reported at 223. The preferred stock of the National and Providence Worsted Mills has changed hands during the week at 101. The insurance list continues in favor, and, although no sales have been reported, there is some little inquiry. The illuminating stocks are quiet and firm. Providence Gas has sold at 85¼. The local money market continues quiet; commercial paper is quoted at 4@5 per cent., call loans between banks at 3 per cent., and loans on cotton at 5 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report official quotations received from Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American	45	47
Atlantic	31	32½
Blackstone Canal	25¾	26½
City	59½	..
Commercial	47	48¼
Eagle	56½	..
Fifth	47½	49
First	110	113½
Fourth	115½	..
Globe	54¼	..
High Street	60½	..
Jackson	..	23½
Lime Rock	7	..
Manufacturers'	136	..
Merchants'	63¼	64
Mechanics'	52½	55
National Exchange	100	..
National North America	43¾	..
National Commerce	47	..
Old	112½	113½
Phoenix	71	..
Rhode Island	24½	25
Roger Williams	68	..
Second	..	128
Third	75	..
Traders'	40	..
Westminster	58	..
Weybosset	45	46½

PAWTUCKET.

Pacific	67	..
Slater	157	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	98	100
Mercantile	30	40
Union Trust Co	50	..

RAILROADS.

Boston & Providence	263	..
N. Y., N. H. & H	202½	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds	143	..
Providence & Springfield	89	..
Pawtuxet Valley	150	..
Providence & Worcester	250	..
Providence, Warren & B	125	..

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

American Screw	220	222
American Supply	..	72½
Armington & Sims	..	50
Gorham Manufacturing	80	100
Gorham Manufacturing pf	115	119
Nicholson File	58	..
National & Providence Wors. pf	99	102
National & Providence Wors. 6s	100	105
Pawtucket Hair Cloth	39	..
R. I. Perkins, H.-S.	95	99
R. I. Perkins H.-S. pf	100	105

INSURANCE.

Equitable	48½	50
Merchants'	49	52
Providence Washington	47	48½

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Narragansett Electric	84½	85½
Providence Gas	84¾	85¼
Pawtucket Gas	81	82½
Providence Telephone	93	95½
R. I. Electric Protect	..	120

MISCELLANEOUS.

Continental Steamboat	..	70
P. & Stonington S. S	149	..
R. I. Safe Deposit	70	..

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The rate of discount for three months' bills during the past week was ⅝ per cent., and for thirty-day bills ½ per cent. There was a ceaseless inflow of gold. About £1,750,000 is now en route here. The Bank of England bought on Saturday £56,000 in American coin. Silver was weaker on American offerings. Eastern exchanges were lower. The stock market was

A QUARANTINE IN SAN FRANCISCO

Health Officers to Guard Against Cholera Infection from Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—The health authorities in this city are not much alarmed over the reports of cholera in Honolulu.

A special meeting of the Board of Health will be called within a day or so, when measures will be taken to prevent any breaking out of the dread disease here.

All vessels from the Hawaiian Islands will be quarantined strictly, and the city Health Officer will issue notices to the public urging special attention to cleanliness and great care in the preparation of food and drink.

Boarders Wanted.

37TH ST., 150 EAST, has just been opened as a select boarding house; newly furnished; references exchanged.

17th ST., 116 EAST, NEAR UNION Square.—Large and single rooms; excellent table; families; gentlemen; references.

47th STREET, 16 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite, or single; superior table; parlor dining room. References.

82d ST., 41 WEST.—Handsome rooms; private baths if desired; parlor dining room; excellent table; terms moderate.

166 WEST 126th ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; single and en suite; references.

434 MADISON AV.—Rooms, with board; third-floor front rooms; separate or en suite; large closets; also small rooms; corner house; references.

Furnished Rooms.

14 EAST 34TH ST.—Furnished or unfurnished, second story, back; 2 rooms; bath; moderate rent; can be seen any time after 2 P. M. References.

24TH ST., 25 EAST., near Madison Square.—Handsome large room, with or without private bath.

88TH ST., 35 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished, sunny, front room; good closet; running water.

62d, 217 WEST.—Handsome furnished rooms; large closets; running water; home comforts.

44TH ST., 225 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; private bath; gentlemen; references.

42d ST., 39 WEST.—Large room, newly furnished, with closets; hot and cold water; gentlemen only.

206 WEST 44th ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to rent, without board, in private family. References.

TO RENT—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, if desired, in small family. 62 West 46th St.

Unfurnished Rooms

HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 81ST ST. AND Central Park West.—One very choice corner suite of rooms and bath from Oct. 1; also, one suite of four rooms and bath; all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

Excursions.

International Yacht Races

The Old Dominion Steamship Company's new and superb steamship

YORKTOWN,

(3,000 TONS, 3,200 HORSE POWER,)

built of steel, furnished and equipped in the most approved manner, will accompany the yachts in the race for the

America's Cup, Sat. Sept. 7

for on later date, if day is postponed, starting from Pier 26 North River, (foot of Beach St.,) New-York, at hour advertised in New-York papers later.

Sale of Tickets limited to 600 (being one-fifth of the number of passengers allowed under the inspector's rules.)

Tickets, $5 each, for sale at company's office on the pier.

The steamship YORKTOWN will accompany the yachts to three races.

OLD DOMINION S. S. COMPANY,

PIER 26 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK,

W. L. GUILLAUDEU,

Vice President and Traffic Manager.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave Foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.

Daily, except Sundays, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00 P. M. Round trip, 40 cents.

Leave Brooklyn Bridge,

Terminus, 5th Av. Elevated, Brooklyn.

Hourly from 7:03 A. M. to 1:03 P. M., and half-hourly from 1:33 to 11:03 P. M. Round trip, 25 cents.

Leave Foot Whitehall St.,

Via Bay Ridge.

Daily, except Sundays, hourly from 7:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly from 11:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Round trip, 45 cents.

CONEY ISLAND,

Culver Route, Round Trip, 25 Cents.

Leave foot Whitehall St. daily, except Sundays, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 10:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 9:30, 10:20 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave foot 34th St., E. R., daily, except Sundays, 8:30, 8:20, 9:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Round trip, 50 cents.

THE WORLD'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all Free. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte, "Klein Deutschland," "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Pier 18, N. R., Cortlandt St., 8.45, 9.45, 10.45 A. M.; 12 M.; 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 P. M. So. 5th st., Brooklyn, 9.05, 10.05, 11.05 A. M.; 12.10, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 23d St., 8.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 2.45, 3.15, 4.15, 4.15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10.45 A. M. for 23d St. and Pier 18, N. R.; 11.45 A. M. and 12.45 P. M. for Pier 18 only; 3.15, 5, 6 and 7 P. M. for all landings.—Extra Boats Sundays. EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

FOR THE YACHT RACES

The STEAMER MOUNT HOPE (of the Fall River and Providence Steamboat Co.) will leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray Street, (Fall River Line wharf,) and accompany the racers each day. The Mount Hope is a very fast and first-class ocean-going boat. She has three decks, the upper one an open promenade; comfortable saloons, and is peculiarly adapted to outside yacht race service.

FARE, $3.00. Special rates for parties of fifteen and over on application at Pier 18. Tickets now on sale at the wharf; also 3 Park Place; 113, 172, 261, 415, 852, 957, 1,225, and 1,323 Broadway; Astor House, Hoffman House, and Imperial Hotel. Sale positively limited to less than one-half allowed capacity of steamer. Fine orchestra and first-class refreshments. Send for circular. D. C. LAWTON, Agent, Pier 18 N. R.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,) BY DAY LINE STEAMERS

"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

The magnificent Twin-Screw Steel Steamer RICHARD PECK,

the "flyer of Long Island Sound," will accompany the yachts in the races for the America's Cup. Tickets, $3.00 each. Staterooms and tickets for sale at office of the New-Haven Steamboat Company, Pier 35 East River. Particulars as to dates and time of leaving will appear later.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

The Misses Grinnell's
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
16th Year. 22 E. 54th Street.
Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Departments, Oct. 3. Kindergarten, Oct. 14.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AVENUE,
Reopens October 1st. Numbers limited.
No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock. A Primary Class, introducing Kindergarten Methods, has been added. Post-Graduate Class begins November 1st.

St. Mary's School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR,
6 and 8 East 46th St.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Mrs. Helburn's Classes
for children from 6 to 12. Primary and intermediate grades. Fourth year begins October 7th. Circulars on application. Personal interviews after September 21st, 35 West 90th St.

The Jacotot School.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 86th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Prospectus on application.

Miss Jaudon's School, 348 Madison Av.,
reopens Oct. 2. Clases for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

Miss C. E. Mason's School for Girls.
The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. Advantages city and suburb. Refer to Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

Miss Spring's English and French
SCHOOL for GIRLS, No. 121 EAST 36th St., near Park Av., reopens Thursday, Sept. 26. A class for LITTLE BOYS. At home after Sept. 15.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Woodbridge School,
417 Madison Av.—14th year begins Oct. 1, 1895.

The Simmonds School for girls,
1,010 Madison Av., reopens Sept. 26.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Columbia Grammar School,
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
One Hundred and Thirty-second Year.
BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH.
Thorough preparation for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Classes. Large Gymnasium.
Building constructed especially for school purposes. Large corps of experienced instructors. The Principals will confer with parents at the School on and after Sept. 17th, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Catalogues on application.
Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B., B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., } Principals.

Messrs. Wilson and Kellogg's School
NO. 622 FIFTH AV., NEAR 50TH ST.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all leading colleges, scientific schools, or business. Reputation for college preparation unsurpassed, due to the fact that Principals have been personally engaged in preparatory work for 30 years. Only the very best teachers as assistants. General method of teaching, a combination of class work with individual instruction. Testimonials required of all new pupils. Commodious building. Gymnasium, laboratory, drawing, painting. Terms $100 to $300. No extras. 19th year begins Sept. 30.

Berkeley School,
18, 20, 22, 24 WEST 44TH ST.
Autumn half sixteenth year begins Monday, Sept. 30. The Head Master will be at the school building to meet parents after Sept. 14. For information address
J. CLARK READ, A. M., Registrar.

Dwight School.
(Academic Dept. of N. Y. Preparatory School.)
Sixteenth year begins Sept. 25. Graduates in all principal colleges; certificate admits to many WITHOUT FURTHER EXAMINATION; laboratories; gymnasium. For announcement, address PRINCIPAL ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale,) 1,479, 1,485 Broadway.

Association Business Institute,
A DAY SCHOOL
for young men, conducted by The Committee of Management of the Twenty-third Street Branch Young Men's Christian Association. All commercial branches taught; unusual advantages. Apply for prospectus to WALDO H. SHERMAN, Educational Director, 52 East 23d St., New-York.

Halsey School, 34 West 40th St.
Short lessons thoroughly mastered; thirty-first year begins Wednesday, Sept. 25. Primary, commercial, collegiate departments. Of two hundred and eight boys sent up to college, one hundred and seventy-six entered without any conditions.

Barnard School,
117 & 119 WEST 125TH.
10th year begins Sept. 25.
Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Send for catalogue.

Irving School. Dr. L. D. Ray.
54 WEST 84th STREET.
Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize for highest entrance honors.
Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Playground.
Sixth year begins Sept. 26. Year Book ready.

Harvard School, 578 5th Av.,
Corner 47th St., reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for college; primary department. W. FREELAND, Principal. Address, until Sept. 1, Nantucket, Mass.

Yale School, 51 W. 51st.
Reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. A few boarding pupils taken.
WILLIAM C. READIO, Principal.

J. H. Morse's School for Boys.
428 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen Oct. 2. Preparation for college and scientific schools. Summer address is Cotuit, Mass.

Languages.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.)
Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School.
576 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 30; thorough preparation for all colleges and scientific schools; or business; limited number; primary department.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Primary Department.
Will reopen Sept. 30. 315 Madison Av.

Preparatory Class for Boys.
22 East 54th Street. Reopens October 2.
16th year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

City—Both Sexes.

Grand Conservatory of Music
of the University of the State of New-York.
22D YEAR. All branches of vocal and instrumental music taught as a science and as an art—from the FIRST BEGINNING to the HIGHEST artistic perfection. Weekly concerts and lectures. Teachers' certificates, diplomas, and the regular university degrees granted.
Dr. E. EBERHARD, President,
170 West 23d St.

Columbia Institute.
Corner West 72d St. and West End Av., New-York. The "Upper School" prepares for college or business, the "Lower School," in an adjoining house, is for children. Handsome buildings, playground, military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon. Sanitary arrangements unexceptionable. A limited number of boarding pupils received. Catalogues. Reopens Sept. 25. EDWIN POWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

City—Both Sexes.

Lenox Institute.
Girls' School, 334 Lenox Av. Boys' School, 336 Lenox Av.
Thorough Preparations for Life, Business, Professional, and Scientific Schools, and all leading Colleges. Primary Classes. Scholars from 6 to 20 years of age. Gentleman Teachers only. Perfect organization. English the language of the school. German and French also spoken. Two Gymnasiums, Scientific Laboratory, Painting, Drawing. A lady teaches Needlework. No Extras. A few boarding scholars received in Principal's family. One of our graduates entered Columbia College, third in rank, without conditions. Graduates of Public Schools finished. Occupy our own buildings, having superior sanitary appointments. Broadway, Columbus, and Lexington Av. cars pass the doors. 8th year begins Sept. 17. Applications now received daily. For circular, address ANDREW ZERBAN, Prin. RESIDENCE, 334 Lenox Av., near 125th St.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1895.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59th ST.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1895.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

School for the New Education
founded by Prof. Felix Adler. The method of the school is the creative method of Learning by Doing. Limited number of pay pupils taken in the main school, 109 West 54th St., or in the branch school, 669 Madison Av., (near 61st St.) Full-graded course, (children from 3 to 14 years,) including kindergarten. Manual culture, art and science. College preparatory classes for boys and girls. Normal Training Department for Kindergartners.
M. P. E. GROSZMANN,
Pd. D., Supt., 109 West 54th St.

1863. Moeller Institute. 1895.
NO. 336 W. 29TH ST.
Day school for both sexes, kindergarten, and boarding school for boys; prepares for business and college. Reopens Sept. 10. P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

Friends' Seminary for Boys and Girls.
34th year. 226 East 16th St., cor. Rutherford Place, New-York City. Kindergarten, primary, and academic departments. Preparation for college and technical schools. Twelve teachers. Opens Sept. 17. E. A. HALLEN, Principal.

Attention—The Franck College
of True Elocution and Voice Culture. One course only by the originator. Harry C. Franck, A. M., Pres't. 137 West 34th St., New-York City.

Miss Carrier's School for Boys & Girls
52 East 30th St. REOPENS OCT. 2.

Country—Young Ladies and Children.

New-York, Albany, St. Agnes School.
Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Regular and optional courses in all departments of study. Special advantages in languages, music, and art. Gymnasium. 25th year.
Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal.

Miss Dana's School for Girls,
Morristown, New-Jersey, reopens September 25th. Nearness to New-York affords special advantages. Certificate admits to Smith, Wellesley, and Baltimore College. Music and Art. Resident native French & German teachers. Boarding pupils, $700.

Temple Grove Seminary,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Graduating, college and university preparatory, and optional courses for young women; 41st year; $325.
CHARLES F. DOWD, Ph. D., President.

$175 Yearly, Board and Tuition.
Seminary, (girls,) $175; military academy, (boys.) Address EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS, Haddonfield, N. J.

Country—Young Men and Boys.

Eastman Business College,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and
The New-York Business College
PREPARATORY AND SHORTHAND SCHOOLS, afford thorough preparation for business. Day and evening sessions. Best advantages at moderate cost. Call for catalogue or address.
CLEMENT C. GAINES, President,
Mt. Morris Bank Building, 81 East 125th St.

Media Academy for Boys, Media, Penn. 21st year. Classical, Scientific, English, and Commercial Courses. Careful preparation for leading Colleges. Excellent table and all home comforts. Location unsurpassed. Send for circular.
CHAS. W. STUART, Prin.
The Principal may be seen at the Astor House, Sept. 4 and 5.

Academy, and Home for Ten Boys.
70th year of Academy, 16th of home. Preparation for College or Business. Absolutely healthful location and genuine home, with refined surroundings. Gymnasium. References required.
J. H. ROOT, Principal. Greenwich, Conn.

Cayuga Lake Military Academy,
AURORA, N. Y.
A Classical and Military Academy of high grade near Cornell University. Two Scholarships, $400 each. Reopens Sept. 18. Address
A. K. McALPINE, A. M., Principal.

Norwalk Military Institute.
Illustrated circular sent on request.
F. S. ROBERTS, Prin., Norwalk, Conn.

Rye Seminary, Rye, New-York.
For particulars address MRS. S. J. LIFE.

Country—Both Sexes.

Stevens School.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 18TH, 1895.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 16TH AND 17TH OF SEPTEMBER.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.
Convenient to New-York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n; both sexes; 56th year; healthful; beautiful; 18 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

Law Schools.

Law, Medical Dental, and Veterinary
Students can receive thorough preparation for Regents' Examinations at New-York Preparatory School, the only Regents' institution that makes a specialty of this work. Over 1,200 students have specialty of this work. Over 1,200 students have been successfully prepared. For Annual Catalogue address ASA O. GALLUP, Registrar, 10 East 42d Street.

University Law School. Sixty-first year begins Oct. 1, 1895. Confers LL. B. Also (for graduate courses) LL. M.
AUSTIN ABBOTT, Dean and Senior Professor. Address for catalogue, REGISTRAR, University, Washington Square East, or
Professor I. F. RUSSELL,
120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

New-York Law School, 120 Broadway,
N. Y. City.—Evening Dept., Cooper Union. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. Degree of LL. B. after 2 years' course. Annual fee, $100. Address GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Autumn Resorts.

Virginia Hot Springs

A DELIGHTFUL FALL RESORT.

HOTEL OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

2,500 FEET ELEVATION IN THE GREAT WARM SPRINGS VALLEY.

On the CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY, about midway between Washington and Cincinnati. The greatest bathing establishment and most wonderful waters in America for the cure of rheumatism, gout, and nervous troubles. The Fall climate of the great Virginia mountains is nowhere equaled. Hotels and cottages under the management of Fred Sterry. Address Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia, or apply at C. & O. Offices, 379 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE WISCASSET, MT. POCONO, PENN. An ideal steam-heated Autumn home; elevation, 1,700 feet; open through September and October. I. D. IVISON, Manager.

Summer Resorts.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK.

LONG ISLAND.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
MANHATTAN HOTEL.
Open Until October 1st.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
The finest hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

MANHANSET

HOUSE AND COTTAGES, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y. Greatly enlarged and improved; beautiful new music hall, electric lights, elevator suites with bath; healthfully located amid beautiful scenery, drives, and groves; pure water; dry atmosphere; yachting, fishing, dancing, &c. Open until Sept. 15. Easily accessible by new fast trains on Long Island Railroad and new steamers MONTAUK and SHELTER ISLAND. Send for terms and illustrated pamphlet to H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager, Manhanset House, Suffolk County, N. Y.

PROSPECT HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND.
OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Most beautiful location on south side of Long Island, overlooking Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island Inlet and the famous fishing grounds; select family hotel; receives 450 guests. Music by the IMPERIAL RUSSIAN COURT ORCHESTRA. Send for descriptive pamphlet; terms reasonable. F. M. ROGERS, Proprietor.

ADIRONDACKS.

ADIRONDACKS.
TAYLOR HOUSE AND COTTAGES, ON SCHROON LAKE.
This popular resort will remain open till Oct. 1. September is the best month for bass fishing, deer hunting, and bird shooting. For full particulars send for "Mountain, Lake, and Brook."
Address C. F. TAYLOR & SON,
Taylor's-on-Schroon,
Warren Co., N. Y.

THE CHATEAUGAY, CHATEAUGAY LAKE, N. Y.— Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 6:25 P. M. By Hudson River boats, 6 P. M. Arrive 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLEASANT DRIVE, HUNTER TO WINDHAM, nine miles, given boarders free. COE'S MOUNTAIN HOME, Windham, N. Y.

Hotels.

Hotel Marie Antoinette,
GRAND BOULEVARD & 66th ST.
American and European Plans.
Hotel absolutely fire-proof. All appointments perfect. Apartments furnished or unfurnished. Location convenient to Broadway Cable, Boulevard, 6th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Av. car lines, and 6th and 9th Av. elevated railroads.
A. EUGENE KIRBY, Proprietor.

HOTEL KENSINGTON,
COR. FIFTH AV. AND FIFTEENTH ST.
European Plan.
Select and quiet. Centrally located. Easy of access. Convenient to all cars.
Superior restaurant at moderate prices. Best possible service in every department.
Rooms, $1.50; suites, $3.00 per day and upward.
SPECIAL RATES FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR
SYLVESTER J. O'SULLIVAN, Proprietor.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
16th ST. & IRVING PLACE, NEW-YORK.
(One block east of Union Square.)
A hotel of quiet elegance and established reputation, with a cuisine of noted excellence. Sunny southern exposure. Spacious public rooms and corridors. Thoroughly modernized. New plumbing. Unusual advantages for permanent guests. American plan. E. N. ANABLE.

EVERETT HOUSE, 17th St. & 4th Ave.
(OVERLOOKING UNION SQUARE PARK.)
Noted for convenience of situation—bright and cheery exposure—general comfort—thoroughly modernized—new plumbing—cuisine unexcelled. Desirable suites for families.
B. L. M. BATES, Proprietor.

THE LANGHAM,
52d ST. AND 5th AV.
The ideal family hotel of the city; quiet, comfortable and exclusive; spacious, sunny, and elegantly furnished suites of rooms by the month, season, or year at reasonable rates. Open for season Sept. 15. Cuisine and service of the highest order.

Business Chances.

A.—A.—A.—$2,500 will buy the exclusive right to sell in New-York State a low-priced, fully patented article of undoubted utility; article sells on sight, and party who becomes interested will find permanent business. Address H. T. R., Post Office Box 2,283.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.—Office of Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, No. 69 Whitehall St., New-York, August 26, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, each triplicate having attached thereto, as part thereof, copy of this advertisement with copy of circular for information of bidders annexed, will be received at their offices, by Acting Commissaries of Subsistence of following posts, respectively, until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, October 15, 1895, at which places and time they will be opened in presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering at the posts, respectively, the fresh beef required for use thereof during six months commencing January 1, 1896, viz.: Allegheny Arsenal, Penn.; Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; West Point, N. Y.; Willet's Point, N. Y.; Frankford Arsenal, Penn.; Kennebec Arsenal, Me.; Springfield Armory, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Augusta Arsenal, Ga., and Columbia Arsenal, Tenn. Proposals will be received stating price at which contractor will deliver to Acting Commissary of Subsistence fresh beef, to be, when delivered, of temperature not greater than 50° Fahrenheit. Right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For blank proposals and copies of advertisement with copy of circular for information of bidders annexed, apply to Acting Commissary of Subsistence of Posts, respectively, for supplying of which with an article or articles it is desired to bid. Each proposal should be inclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Proposals to be opened October 15, 1895," and addressed to Acting Commissary of Subsistence of post to which it relates.
J. W. BARRIGER, Col. and A. C., G. S.

AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Room 209 Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, New-York, Aug. 27, 1895.
TO CONTRACTORS—Bids or proposals for doing the work and furnishing the materials called for in the approved forms of contract now on file in the office of the Aqueduct Commissioners for constructing new highways and their appurtenances, fences, &c., (Line No. 1 and Line No. 4,) in the town of Cortland, Westchester County, New-York, will be received at this office until Friday, Sept. 13, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and they will be publicly opened by the Aqueduct Commissioners as soon thereafter as possible, and the award of the contract for doing said work and furnishing said materials will be made by said Commissioners as soon thereafter as practicable.
Blank forms of said approved contract and the specifications thereof, and bids or proposals, and proper envelopes for their inclosure, form of bonds, and all other information, can be obtained at the above office of the Aqueduct Commissioners on application to the Secretary.
By order of the Aqueduct Commissioners,
JAMES C. DUANE, President.
EDWARD L. ALLEN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, August 22, 1895.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened September 10, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, September 10, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of lumber, paints, polishing paste, zinc, alcohol, varnish, shellac, lubricating grease, lard oil, tools, waste, white lead, enameled cloth, burlap, calfskin shoes, watch caps, silk cravats, knife lanyards, linen thread, spool cotton, eagle buttons, ivory buttons, rubber buttons, coarse combs, blacking, engine lathes, and electrical supplies. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. A. K. MICHLER, Acting Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.—West Point, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1895.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon Sept. 6, 1895, and then opened, for furnishing such Forage and Straw as may be required at this post during fiscal year 1896. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals. All information furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Forage and Straw," and addressed to J. B. KELLINGER, Capt. and A. Q. M.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y., August 30, 1895.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 10 A. M., September 14, 1895, for constructing about 1,100 square yards' asphalt pavement on this island. Information furnished on application. United States reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Pavement," and addressed to POST QUARTERMASTER, Governors Island, N. Y.

VERMONT.

GREEN MOUNTAINS.
THE LAKE VIEW IN THE PINES,
Poultney, Vt. Special rates for September. Illustrated book mailed. PETER J. GRIFFITH.

MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
York Cliffs, Maine.
SEPTEMBER RATES ON APPLICATION.
ROMER GILLIS, Manager.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and PARLOR MAID.—By a Swedish young woman; city or country; in private family; best city reference. M. A., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young German girl; good waitress; kind to children; city and country references. 101 West 45th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl, speaking German, as up-stairs girl. 213 East 26th St., third flat, back.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' best city references; city or country. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By Swedish woman, first-class in every respect; in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; by day, week, or month; first-class references. S. R., Box 861 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—In a private family; thoroughly competent; can take entire charge of kitchen; good city reference; by day or week. G. M., 145 East 32d St., two flights, back.

COOK.—By young woman as cook in small private family; understands her business; willing to assist with washing. 137 East 29th St., care of Mrs. Nolan.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; private family; city or country; understands all branches; best reference. Call, two days, 219 West 32d St., rear house.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; six years' city reference; or go out by the day. 212 East 42d St., care of Mr. Meskill.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman to do cooking, washing, and ironing. 179 South 4th St., Brooklyn, corner of Driggs Av.

COOK.—By a first-class French chef, with best references; in a private family. J. P., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook in private family; city reference. Call, Monday, 37 West 19th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman to work by day, week, or month; washing, ironing, cleaning; first-class laundress; good city reference. Mary Allen, 128 West 50th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly capable dressmaker, who is an excellent fitter and finisher, will make, alter, or remodel at her home or by day; charges very moderate; reliable reference. Address Box 75, 159 East 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; expert cutter and fitter; high-class service rendered by the day or week at reduced rates; city or country; best references. H., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; French; by day, week, or month; private family; experience; elegant style; perfect fitter; city reference; terms moderate. Mme. Mene, 262 West 37th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—An intelligent and refined North German as Governess; best of reference. Address Governess, Post Office, Montclair, N. J.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German Protestant to take entire charge of children; testimonials. 75 South 8th St., Brooklyn.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a German-American girl in a flat; or as chambermaid and to waiting in a small family; good reference. M. M., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do light housework and mind children, or children alone. 285 East 38th St.; ring Cook's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young colored woman, who has had twelve years' experience, as maid to ladies; would travel; has no encumbrances; thoroughly understands the care of ladies. Address Mrs. S. L. Freeman, Oceanport, N. J.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; wages, $25 to $30; answers wanted only from those who are willing to pay the above and able to appreciate the services of a capable and trustworthy woman with references. C. M. K., 248 8th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; understands the duties of a maid thoroughly; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; good reference. 230 West 30th St., second bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By an educated German as lady's maid or traveling companion. E. W., 28 East 3d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent American woman as head laundress in institution; city or country; personal references. M. B., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl; will also do chamberwork in private family. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress and chambermaid; city or country. 309 West 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; respectable girl; city or country; city reference. 121 West 30th St., Room 8.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a trustworthy, thoroughly competent first-class infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; best city reference. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—For physician's office. E. R., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as waitress and assist with chamberwork; best city references. Call, two days, at 101 Park Av.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman to take in ladies', gentlemen's, and family washing; can do fluting; good laundress; dry in open air; best city reference. 417 West 56th St., Mrs. McNay.

WASHING.—Wanted, one family washing by first-class laundress living in private house; understands ladies', gentlemen's fine clothes; terms reasonable. 142 East 53d St.

WASHING.—First-class laundress would like gentlemen's and family washing to do; shirts, with collars and cuffs; reference. C., 133 West 30th St.

Miscellaneous.

CARETAKER.—By elderly widow, with grown son. F., Box 139 Times.

UP-STAIRS GIRL.—By a young Swedish girl, speaking German, as up-stairs girl. 213 East 26th St., third flight, back.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—English; thorough indoor servant; tall, single, active, willing; seven years' unexceptionable New-York references; country all the year round preferred. Henry Colpus, 258 South 4th St., Philadelphia.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a thoroughly competent young Englishman; several years' experience, both here and abroad; civil and obliging; excellent city and country references. S. R., 100 East 24th St.

BUTLER, SINGLE-HANDED, and VALET.—By a Swiss; speaks four languages; thoroughly competent and trustworthy in his duties; best reference. William, Box 363 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a strictly temperate young man; thoroughly trained; willing to be generally useful; not afraid of work; good city references. Butler, 214 6th Av., third flat.

BUTLER.—By a young man; thoroughly competent; tall; of neat appearance; present and last employer can be seen. C. W., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler in private family; thoroughly understands his business; reference. Randolph, 238 West 61st St.

BUTLER, &c.—By a young man with good reference as butler or do any kind of work at moderate wages. M. H., 448 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By French Swiss; thoroughly competent man; sober and obliging; best city references. Roy, 143 West 28th St.

BUTLER.—Age, 30 years; height, 5 feet 10 inches; single; English. G. H., 161 East 39th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; first-class; thoroughly understands his business; good groom; stylish city driver; strictly sober; honest and obliging; good city references. A. Warner, 73 West 82d St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man, English, married; city or country; disengaged on account of selling horses; sober and reli

SALOONS SHUT HERE --OPEN IN BROOKLYN

The Law Obeyed in New-York Yesterday to an Unprecedented Extent.

POLICE COURTS WITHOUT BUSINESS

Implicit Faith Was Not Placed, However, in the Announced Intention to Keep Closed.

ONLY THIRTY EXCISE ARRESTS MADE

Information Against Rivals Given by Some Saloon Keepers—Even Bowery Dry.

Thirty arrests for violation of the excise law were made yesterday. This is believed to be the smallest number made on any Sunday in the last five years. Many precincts reported no arrests. In none were there more than six.

No excise cases were brought up in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning. Only one excise case was brought up in the Tombs Police Court. These returns are utterly unprecedented.

At least a third of all the arrests for violation of the Sunday clause of the excise law have always been made between midnight Saturday and 10:30 next morning. The fact that the two most important police courts in the city had only one excise arrest between them was regarded by the police force as proof positive that ninety-nine out of every hundred saloon keepers had given up the fight and were strictly observing the law.

Essex Market Police Court, which has jurisdiction over the populous district lying east of the Bowery, had only two excise cases. The Eldridge Street Precinct, which has a larger number of saloons in a given area than any other district in the city, had no violations of the excise law to bring before this court yesterday morning.

There were five cases of excise violations brought up in Yorkville Police Court and one case in Harlem Police Court, making only nine cases for the whole of Manhattan Island.

In spite of the resolution to close their saloons, passed last week by the members of the Central Liquor Dealers' Association, the police left nothing to chance yesterday, but continued to keep a sharp watch on suspected saloons. Patrolmen were assigned early in the morning to posts in front of the saloons of saloon keepers who were known to have done business on the previous Sunday. At 1 o'clock most of these patrolmen were relieved of this duty on their reporting at the station house that these saloons were closed and that no sign of proprietors or bartenders could be seen in the neighborhood.

Whether it was due to the resolution of the Central Liquor Dealers' Association or to the judicial threat of Justice Jerome that any saloon keeper caught yesterday would be fined $300 or sent to the penitentiary for three months, cannot be accurately determined, but there was a more hearty and wholesome observance of the excise law yesterday than ever before in the history of the city. In nearly every case the blinds of the saloons were drawn so as to expose the interiors to view from the sidewalk.

No traces of members of the City Vigilance League could be found yesterday by inquiry at the various police stations. Nor were any instances reported to the police of spying by members of the Central Liquor Dealers' Association either upon faithless members of their own body or upon saloon keepers outside the organization.

In the Eldridge Street Station several saloon keepers reported that rivals and competitors were doing business in violation of the law. One Russian Hebrew, who keeps a saloon in Clinton Street, reported that his neighbor across the way was selling openly. A patrolman was hurriedly dispatched with the informer. In a few minutes the Russian Hebrew came back to the station house to know if the patrolman could not locate the saloon without his assistance, as he had given its number. This request was cheerfully complied with by the Sergeant in charge at the desk.

Another saloon keeper shortly afterward came into the Eldridge Street Station to report a saloon near the corner of Allen and Hester Streets as being open for the sale of "pints and growlers and everything." His grievance was confided to a patrolman, who went at once to see if he could not make an arrest.

The Bowery was so dry yesterday that only four or five patrolmen had fixed posts throughout its length. One of these was stationed in front of ex-Alderman Farley's door, not so much for what he was doing as for what he might do.

All along Third Avenue, even for miles beyond Harlem Bridge, the numerous saloons were open to outside inspection, and even the corner bootblacks had given up the hope of turning an honest penny.

Up in the Harlem district so many saloons were shut in this manner that the Captain of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station was able to spare a patrolman to stand in front of every saloon which had its blinds suspiciously arranged. Even then only fourteen men were employed.

The East One Hundred and Fourth Precinct, which includes the upper east side Italian colony, had only two or three arrests, though the Captain suspected that some beer was sold in the interior of the big Italian tenement houses. Wherever it was done it was strictly under cover, and was carried out in such a manner as to leave no tangible evidence.

No arrests had been made in the Tenderloin up to a late hour last evening, and no evidence of business quietly carried on without the knowledge and of the police force could be observed. Since the pressure has been taken off the restaurant keepers the regular saloon keepers in the Nineteenth Precinct have been placed at a great disadvantage in trying to keep open without detection.

In the West Thirty-seventh Street Station it was said that no arrests had been made since midnight for violation of the excise law. In the West Forty-seventh Street Precinct, which has a very large number of saloons within its jurisdiction and a small force to cover them, only three arrests had been made up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

John Shanley, the owner of a saloon at 233 Avenue B, opened for business yesterday morning and practically defied the police of East Twenty-second Street to close up his place. One policeman was sent to his front door. Then he opened his first side entrance. Another policeman was soon stationed there. A second side entrance was uncovered, and another policeman appeared. This went on until Shanley's place was guarded by six policemen, one being on the roof.

At length Policeman Maguire, who was in uniform, hid in the hallway behind a box and squeezed away in behind two customers. He found enough evidence of a violation of the law to arrest Shanley, and took him in triumph to the station house.

The brothers Gloster, who keep a saloon at 1,496 Second Avenue, were arrested early yesterday morning and held, one for violating the excise law and the other for aiding him by knocking on the window when known customers appeared.

The policeman entered the saloon through the adjoining cellar and ordered and paid for a glass of beer. Arthur Gloster, who kept the outside watch, denied that he had any interest in the saloon, but was confronted with the evidence of his having paid a fine of $25 last Friday in the Court of Special Sessions.

Five men were held yesterday in Yorkville Court by Magistrate Kudlich on the charge of resisting an officer. The policeman pushed his way into the saloon of George Saule, at 736 Eleventh Avenue, yesterday morning. Saule, his brother Alfred, and Joseph Walsh attempted to put the policeman out. They were joined by John Fox and Adam Bardorph, who came from somewhere on the saloon premises. The policeman then threatened to use his revolver, and when released blew his whistle for help.

Magistrate Kudlich dismissed the charge of excise violation, but held all the men on the charge of resisting an officer.

Thomas Durhess, the bartender at 1,066 Second Avenue, who was arrested on a warrant for selling liquor on Aug. 25 and who was able to prove that he was at Fort George at the time Gittano Amato swore he was in the saloon, was discharged yesterday in Yorkville Court because the prosecution had no further evidence to submit in corroboration of the informer's statement.

Brooklyn Police Made No Attempt at Enforcement.

HAD NO ORDERS TO CLOSE

Saloon Keepers Not Obliged to Guard Side Doors Nor Take Any Precautions.

MANY ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS

"Brooklyn Saloons Are All Closed To-day," the Declaration of Capt. Dunn.

"No order to close saloons to-day was issued from Police Headquarters this week," said Capt. Dunn, who was in charge of the Police Department yesterday, to a reporter for The New-York Times. "Why should such an order be issued? There is no necessity for one. Brooklyn saloons are all closed to-day. They never are open on Sunday."

Capt. Dunn could not repress a smile as he made the statement.

Brooklyn saloons were as wide open yesterday as they have been every Sunday since Mayor Schieren assumed office, and Police Commissioner Welles was intrusted with the enforcement of the laws. In the lower section of the city, in the vicinity of the City Hall, saloon keepers never so boldly violated the excise law as they did yesterday.

Not a saloon keeper who carried on business yesterday in Brooklyn was molested, yet between the hours of midnight Saturday and 6 A. M. Sunday fifty-one persons were arrested in the city for intoxication. These figures were gathered from the morning returns submitted by the various precinct commanders to Inspector Mackellar at Police Headquarters.

The arrests for drunkenness in the several precincts during the early six hours of the day were as follows:

Precinct.	Arrests for Intoxication.	Precinct.	Arrests for Intoxication.
First	6	Sixteenth	1
Second	0	Seventeenth	0
Third	1	Seventeenth, Sub	0
Fourth	1	Eighteenth	2
Fifth	1	Nineteenth	1
Sixth	1	Twentieth	0
Seventh	2	Twenty-first	2
Eighth	1	Twenty-second	1
Ninth	0	Twenty-third	1
Tenth	15	Twenty-third, Sub	0
Eleventh	1	Twenty-fourth	1
Twelfth	1	Twenty-fourth, Sub	2
Thirteenth	1	Twenty-fifth	2
Fourteenth	1	Twenty-fifth, Sub	3
Fifteenth	1		
Total	51		

*Coney Island.

According to these returns the Tenth was the banner precinct for intemperance yesterday morning, but the excise law was as flagrantly violated in every other precinct as in that one.

South Brooklyn was as "wet" as usual. Side doors were open, and no one thought of guarding them against surprise by the police, for it was well known that the police would not interfere with the liquor traffic there.

Throughout the Eastern District saloon keepers manifested their disregard for the excise law with the same boldness that has characterized them in the past. Saloons that have been called to the attention of Mayor Schieren and the Police Commissioner as being open Sunday after Sunday were open yeseterday, and no attempt was made by the police to close them.

In Ridgewood the saloon keepers laughed when the excise law was mentioned to them. They said they never heard of it, and did not propose to close their saloons Sunday until the police officially informed them that such a law was on the statute books.

"The excise law only applies to New-York," said one. "Barbers have to close on Sunday, but we don't."

The East New-York breweries which have Summer gardens and saloons connected with them made money from their retail customers yesterday. It did saloons out there that have no breweries.

In every section of the city there was unmistakable evidence of general violation of the excise law, but the police were indifferent and took no pains to detect it or to punish the violators.

AMERICAN SMOKELESS POWDER

The North Atlantic Squadron to be Supplied with Five Hundred Rounds.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 1.—The North Atlantic squadron, upon its arrival here, will take aboard 500 rounds of K powder, that being the navy's designation of the smokeless powder produced at the torpedo station.

For several years such material has been manufactured in small lots for experimental purposes and the development of desirable American formula. Some time ago an especially fine article was compounded, which has been highly spoken of since, it having been acknowledged superior to the foreign article. Not long ago orders were given to manufacture in quantities, and sample shipments have been sent to the Indian Head ships, but on Saturday the first real supply was got ready for serving out to ships for service.

The powder is intended for one, three, and six pound rapid-fire guns, which compose the ships' secondary batteries. Some of this will probably be used by ships at their practice in Gardiner's Bay or further down the coast. Not only is the powder made at the torpedo station, but it is also put into cartridges which are shotted at the station.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair, warmer in the interior, westerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, light northwesterly winds, becoming variable, slightly warmer Monday evening, warmer Tuesday.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, light variable winds, slightly warmer by Monday evening. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, fair, slightly warmer Monday, warmer Tuesday, northeasterly, shifting to southerly winds. VIRGINIA, fair, except, possibly, local showers in extreme southern portion, easterly winds, slightly warmer in northern portion. NORTH CAROLINA, partly cloudy weather, with local showers in southeast portion, east winds, slight changes in temperature. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, showers in southeast, fair in northwest portions, variable winds. ILLINOIS, fair, warmer, southerly winds. KENTUCKY, fair, warmer, easterly winds, shifting to southerly. TENNESSEE, fair, except in the early morning, local showers in extreme western portion, northerly winds, becoming variable. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, local rains and thunderstorms, variable winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, local rains and thunderstorms, followed by clearing weather, northerly to easterly winds, slight changes in temperature. EASTERN TEXAS, fair in south, local showers, followed by fair in northern portion, southeasterly winds, warmer in northern portion. WESTERN TEXAS, warmer, fair, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, warmer, fair, southerly winds. NEW-MEXICO, fair, south winds. ARKANSAS, fair, preceded by showers in southeast portion Monday morning, winds shifting to south, and warmer in east portion. WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, and INDIANA, fair and slightly warmer, winds shifting to southerly. LOWER MICHIGAN, warmer, fair, southerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, and MISSOURI, fair, warmer, southerly winds. KANSAS and NEBRASKA, warmer, fair, southerly winds, shifting to westerly. COLORADO, fair, westerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, south winds, warmer in eastern portion. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, southerly to westerly winds, cooler Monday night. SOUTH DAKOTA, light local showers, very warm during the day, but cooler Monday night. MONTANA, fair Monday, winds shifting to northwest, and cooler Monday evening or night. WYOMING, fair Monday, west winds, cooler Monday night.

The barometer is highest over the lower lake region. It has risen on the Atlantic coast north of North Carolina, and fallen in all other districts east of the Rocky Mountains. It is lowest north of Montana. It is cooler in all districts on the Atlantic coast, and it is much warmer in the extreme northwest. The weather continues fair, except in the Southern States, where local showers are reported. The weather will remain fair in the Northern States, with slowly rising temperature, and showers are likely to occur in the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

A GREAT SUNDAY FIRE IN BUFFALO

The Historic Old Academy of Music Burned to the Ground, with Several Other Buildings.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The Academy of Music, Buffalo's historic old playhouse, was gutted by a fierce fire early this morning. Besides the Academy proper, the liquor store of P. C. Millet, the saloon of Jacob Fried, the fur and hat store of George W. Comstock, and the variety store of the William Vaughn Company, all in the Academy of Music block, are damaged. The fire started in the variety store of the William Vaughn Company at 2 A. M., and gave the firemen a fierce fight.

It seemed certain for a time that the adjoining buildings toward Seneca Street, must go. They are old, ramshackly tinder boxes, and, if the flames had spread to them, Brown's building, at the corner of Main and Seneca Streets, occupied by The United Press, the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the old Post Office Building, would have been consumed. Several streams were kept busy wetting these buildings down, and everything of value was removed to places of safety.

About 3 o'clock one of the floors of the Academy building fell with a roar, and the flying glass and timbers injured several firemen. Four of them required treatment at the hospitals.

A rough estimate of the total damage to buildings and contents is placed at from $250,000 to $300,000. At 4:15 A. M. the fire was practically extinguished.

The Academy of Music was originally erected in 1852 by Henry T. Meech, who died in 1870, after a managerial career of half a century, during which he became the intimate associate of most of the celebrities of his time, including the elder Booth, Forest, and scores of the greater lights of tragedy and comedy. On his death he was succeeded by his sons, Henry L. and John H., both natives of Albany. They brought out several successful celebrities, among them Joe Emmett.

In 1875-76 the house was leased to Abbey & Schoeffel of New-York, who undertook to conduct it on an elaborate scale. They did not succeed, however, and the management of the theatre was again resumed by the Meech brothers. During the period that Abbey & Schoeffel managed the house, Lester Wallack made his first appearance in "Rosedale." On Friday, Oct. 5, 1894, the Academy was sold under foreclosure for $202,000. The property was bought by a syndicate, which included the Bank of Commerce, the German-American Bank, and the Bank of Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y.

The total insurance on the Academy is $47,000. The other losses are fully covered.

MAKES HIS HOME IN A TOMB

MR. REED SPENDS HIS TIME BY HIS WIFE'S COFFIN.

Has Fitted the Place Up with Furniture and Placed in It Objects Dear from Association.

Jonathan Reed, a retired merchant, of 75 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, for the last two weeks has practically lived in a tomb in Evergreens Cemetery.

Mr. Reed lost his wife, Mrs. Mary E. Reed, about two years ago, and her body was placed in a vault owned by her father, Mr. Gould. Mr. Reed then began visiting the tomb every day, and would remain nearly all day by his wife's body. To this practice Mr. Gould objected and forbade Mr. Reed continuing it. Mr. Reed desisted, but after the death of his father-in-law he built another tomb near the Whispering Grave, and to that his wife's body was transferred two weeks ago.

Mr. Reed has since established himself in the tomb, where he goes every morning and remains until the cemetery gates close in the evening. He has fitted up the vestibule of the tomb with some furniture, and the walls are adorned with photographs of his wife and of places he and she visited. At the end of the narrow passage which separates the casket vaults and extends to the rear of the tomb is a dressing table of antique design, with a chair in front of it, which is usually occupied by Mr. Reed. The coffin in which his wife's body rests is covered with matting. The recess in the opposite side of the narrow corridor, where Mr. Reed's body will be placed after his death, is filled with clothing and an odd assortment of articles. A piece of knitting which Mrs. Reed left unfinished is in the recess.

Mrs. Reed played whist, and a pack of playing cards which she and her husband used is one of the many objects suspended from the ceiling.

The tomb is becoming a curiosity in the cemetery, and many visit it. The cemetery authorities have not yet objected, as they have no power to prevent him from following his own inclination. Mr. Reed is about sixty-five years old.

SUPPOSED TO BE GEORGE P. ELY

A Well-Dressed Man Found Insane on an Elevated Station Platform.

A well-dressed man, who is supposed from papers found in his pockets, to be George P. Ely of 130 Front Street, was taken from the up-town platform of the elevated railway station at Franklin Street and West Broadway to the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday evening in an apparently insane condition. He was taken later to the insane pavilion at Bellevue.

At the Hudson Street Hospital an attempt was made to discover the man's identity, but he could say nothing which would enlighten the doctors on this point. In his pockets were a number of letters, apparently from relatives, signed with the first names of the senders, and expressing anxiety lest the recipient was overworking himself. There were also several checks signed with the name of Burke & Thomas, who are recorded in the City Directory as importers at 130 Front Street. One of the checks was for $400.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Married in Pittsburg.—P. J. Kennedy, the advance manager of W. W. Freeman's "Railroad Ticket" company, was married in Pittsburg last week to Miss Elizabeth M. McCormick, also a member of the company, under the stage name of Beatrice Norman. The ceremony was performed in the cathedral, and was quite a surprise to the members of the company, although the couple had been engaged for some time. The bride is a daughter of Annie Mack Berlin, the actress, and the groom is one of the best-known and best-liked men in the theatrical profession. The couple are receiving congratulations from all over the country.

—Labor Day Matinées.—There will be the usual number of Labor Day matinées to-day, and playgoers can select almost any class of amusement to patronize. The plays announced for production this afternoon are "Thrilby" at the Harlem Opera House, variety at Tony Pastor's, "In Old Kentucky," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, "The Passing Show" at the Grand Opera House, "The White Crook" at the Gaiety, "The Merry World" at the Casino, and "The Sporting Duchess" at the Academy. In addition to these attractions, Proctor's and Keith's continuous-performance theatres will both be open.

—Star Theatre.—Continued mystery surrounds the plans of Neil Burgess, the new owner of the Star Theatre, for the opening of that house. When Mr. Burgess first purchased the Star he announced that it would open early in September, with a new play, in which he would appear, and since then nothing more has been heard of the theatre or the play. Even the name of the piece has not been announced, and no definite date for the opening of the theatre has been given. It looks very much as if the Star would be the last of the New-York theatres to begin the season.

—Manager Keith's Enterprises.—Manager B. F. Keith has issued a very beautiful souvenir book, in honor of his Boston and other theatres. The illustrations, which are numerous, are chiefly devoted to his new Boston Theatre, which is one of the prettiest places of amusement in the world, but pictures are also given of his Union Square Theatre in this city, his Bijou in Philadelphia, and his Opera House in Providence, R. I.

—Lyceum Theatre.—Everything is in fine order for the opening of the Lyceum Theatre next Wednesday night by E. H. Sothern, in his new play, "The Prisoner of Zenda." The play could be presented to-night, but Manager Daniel Frohman very wisely declined to enter the theatrical rush which will characterize this evening, and postponed his opening until after the other houses had formed in line for the season.

—Annie Meyers Goes to St. Louis.—Annie Meyers, the comic opera soubrette, who has made herself famous in this country and London by her excellent work, has been engaged for a company which is to play comic opera in St. Louis this season. A new opera is to be presented every week, which will make it a rather hard work for the company, but Miss Meyers doesn't mind hard work.

—Sousa's New Opera.—John Philip Sousa's new comic opera, "El Capitan," on which he is now busily engaged, is to be produced by the De Wolf Hopper Opera Company in the Tremont Theatre, Boston, April 10 next, and will be heard at the Broadway Theatre in this city a week later.

—Felix Morris to Rest.—Felix Morris announces that he will not go on the road this season. His last season was not a successful one financially, and this fact, coupled with the condition of Mr. Morris's health, has induced him to remain idle during the present season.

BAR HARBOR FULL OF LIFE

A Sunday That Witnessed Many Summer Entertainments.

MR. CURLEY'S DINNER PARTY AT KEBO

The Table Concealed by Tall Palms and Rubber Plants That Reached Quite to the Ceiling.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 1.—There was quite an aspect of liveliness and gayety here to-day. A large crowd of excursionists filled the ordinarily quiet town to overflowing. The first of an agreeable series of pleasure trips, which will continue through September, took place to-day. A party of society people, availing themselves of the perfect weather, participated in a long pedestrian trip up Green Mountain. This sort of thing finds great favor with visitors in September.

Mrs. William Lawrence Green of Albany, N. Y., gave a very enjoyable luncheon at Kebo yesterday to a party of twelve. The floral decorations consisted of a large oval centrepiece of pink and violet sweet peas, tastefully arranged with maidenhair ferns. Those in the party were Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Miss Sard, Miss Maude Thompson, Miss Susie Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harriman, A. T. Kemp, Mr. Field, Edgar Scott, William Laimbeer, and J. C. McCoy.

A rather large and exceedingly enjoyable dinner party was given at Kebo to-night by Edmund J. Curley. The floral decorations were of special beauty. The portion of the spacious dining room where the table was set was screened off by large palms and rubber plants reaching to the ceiling. The table was decorated profusely with flowers, a huge round centrepiece of American Beauty roses and maidenhair ferns, giving it a very pretty effect. There were corsage bouquets of the same flowers for the ladies, and boutonnières of lilies of the valley for the gentlemen. The guests present were Mrs. Leroy De Koven, Col. Alexander, Mrs. Haddock, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Emery, Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Wallace Neff, Mrs. Frank Ellis, Robert Bohlen, Edward Blair, and Miss Julia Dent Grant.

The tenth golf tournament of the season was played yesterday over the course at the Kebo Valley Club. There was no diminution in the number of contestants, and as a result the contest was fully as enjoyable and exciting as those of preceding weeks. William Lawrence Greene of New-York took first prize, going the course of nine holes twice around in 88 strokes. James A. Tyng, the famous Harvard baseball pitcher, won second prize with 92 to his credit. There was a large and fashionable company of spectators present, and a number of elaborate morning toilets were in evidence. Among those who contested were George T. Newhall, George Pendleton, bowler, of New-York; Robert Pendleton, bowler, of New-York; Charles Pike, William Ranch of New-York, Thomas Paton of New-York, Joseph Harriman, Herbert Harriman, J. C. McCoy, James A. Tyng, Mr. Field of New-York, R. H. Phifer, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Laimbeer, Llewellyn Barry, Charles Farnum, Mr. Paddock, Robert Toland, Edward C. Knight, Jr., Dennie M. Hare, William C. Denny, Charles T. Garland, Robert Emmet, A. Howard Hinkle, and William Barnes.

Thomas J. Bush of New-York gave a very pretty dinner to-night. The floral decorations were particularly noteworthy, consisting of an oval centrepiece of pink asters, with a border of maidenhair ferns. The ladies all wore large corsage bouquets of Watteville roses. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Greene, the Misses Sturgis, Llewellyn Barry, Mrs. Potter, Miss Sard, Mr. Laimbeer, J. C. McCoy, and Miss Thompson.

Miss Maria A. Beckett, the New-York artist gives to the Village Improvement Society every Summer a fine large oil painting. The painting is raffled off at one of the principal hotels, and the money used by the society. This year Mrs. Dimock of New-York, sister of ex-Secretary Whitney, drew the lucky number and became the owner of the prize painting, which was a beautiful Maine forest scene.

Baron von Scheverin, an attaché of the German Embassy, left for Niagara Falls to-night, where he will spend a few days sightseeing, after which he intends making a short visit to Lenox, Mass.

NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 1.—Cottagers thronged old Trinity Church to-day to hear the Rev. Dr. C. H. Vibbert, vicar of Trinity Chapel, New-York. Every seat in the large auditorium was taken and chairs were placed in the aisles. The Duke of Marlborough was present. Dr. Vibbert is the guest of Sidney Webster. Bishop Leighton Coleman of Delaware preached at All Saints' Chapel. The other visiting clergymen were Prof. John Phelps Taylor of Andover Theological Seminary, at the First Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks of Philadelphia, at St. George's Church, and the Rev. C. H. Blodgett of New-York, at Emanuel Church.

Among to-day's arrivals were Mrs. F. G. Pitt, H. C. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Oppen, J. Louis Webb, Mrs. D. E. Wile, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hyman, Harty W. Vigel, D. A. League, D. O. Sumpurg, John W. Heins, W. J. Howey, M. Schule, Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Karrington, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Soria, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Munn, Miss Munn, H. H. Lloyds, William Lenn, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ahler, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Brislin, F. Higgins, George J. Man, C. P. H. Gilbert, New-York; W. J. Boordman, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Van Winckle, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. William A. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. George Park, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Ganger, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Buel, W. S. Hyde, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rice, D. Stanley, Miss Isabelle H. Gifford, R. Schwarts, Boston; George B. Remick, James A. Remick, E. S. Votey, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. John L. Smith, George De La Bode, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Bowman, Minneapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Van Voorhies, Sacramento; Mrs. A. J. Stevens, San Francisco; Aiken Stevens, Kansas City; W. A. Stevens, New Rean.; C. H. Fauntleroy, St. Paul; Mr. and Mrs. George W. B. Pompton, Denver; Mrs. Mariel L. Estey, Staten Island; W. S. Colvin, Miss Grace H. Colvin, Brooklyn; Miss M. L. Beale, Miss G. G. Beale, Buffalo; William W. Beadle, Rochester; Mr. and Mrs. M. Strong, Montclair, N. J.; Herman Rohte, George Kremelher, F. W. Eppley, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Tauchert, Orange; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Wolff, Pittsburg; Mrs. H. E. Johnston, Cincinnati.

Mr. and Mrs. George Law, who have been spending most of the Summer here, left for New-York to-day on the yacht Veto.

James J. Van Alen and Mrs. William Burden entertained at dinner to-night.

William Lyman of Hartford registered at the Casino to-day.

Landlord Leland announced that the Ocean House would be kept open until Oct. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet entertained on the White Ladye to-night.

LONG BRANCH

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 1.—To-day was a delightful one at this place. To-morrow being Labor Day, many persons arrived here yesterday and to-day to spend Sunday and Monday. This was the last Sunday of the season for several of the hotels to keep their doors open, and they received a good patronage.

United States Hotel arrivals to-day: F. Cahun, Birmingham, Ala.; Miss Hattie Goldstein, Miss Fannie V. Goldstein, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. Stubenvoll and family, Brooklyn, N. Y.; G. P. Montague, Washington, D. C.; Albert Joseph, Milton Kaufman, H. Rubens, C. Hyde, Violet Alsberg, Howard Alsberg, I. Hertsberg, L. T. McDermott, Thomas McDermott, T. P. Smith, New-York.

Brighton Hotel arrivals: B. M. Clark, Lee Leon, New-York; C. E. Crouse and wife, Syracuse, N. Y.; Thomas Hogan and wife, Nellie W. Hogan, Chicago, Ill.; Luther Smith, St. Louis, Mo.; Alta Peare Crouse, Chicago, Ill.; John H. Hayden, Philadelphia, Penn.

Howland Hotel arrivals were R. Hansill, H. Schorestein, Henry Ottenberg, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Davis, D. Lerido, Thomas Duzenbery, New-York; H. Chichester and wife, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Thomas H. Smith, E. S. Wells, Jersey City Heights, N. J.; Mrs. L. S. Madison, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Claudell Johnston and daughter, Washington, D. C.; Charles M. Weil, Paterson.

The arrivals at the Ocean Hotel to-day were Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Lyons, H. C. Lukens, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bentley of Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Armstead, Mr. and Mrs. John B. O'Donohue, D. M. Armstead, Miss Armstead, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Adrian S. Fleming, United States Army, W. J. Strong, Chicago, Ill.; E. Sweeney, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Florence Worman, Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. F. T. Worman, Troy; T. C. Ryall, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. Tobelman, H. Tobelman, William J. Cooper, Newark, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. John W. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jackson, Virginia; A. H. Morris, William J. Gardener and wife, John B. Manhan, William S. Cox, J. P. McMahon, Mr. and Mrs. A. Voss, W. H. Mooney, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Marsh, E. R. Williams, Benjamin R. Tucker, Miss Hargrave, C. Doremus, W. M. Kelley, E. Wilson, G. W. Nelson, all of New-York.

Other guests who arrived to-day were Louis N. Stein, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. W. C. Hemstreet, Emanuel Loeb, J. A. Wilson, E. L. Mayer, D. J. Martin and wife, J. H. Meakes, I. Swabacher and wife, Chicago, Ill.; E. H. Hurry, R. G. Griffin, M. Weil, George Rosenfield, George E. Blumenthal, Louis N. Kremen, Henry Rothschild, F. B. Taylor, W. A. McKyran, Mrs. T. McKirwin, Louis Long, Carl Strauss, A. Selpberg, Miss K. Selpberg, S. Kahn, Philip Reilly, F. L. Selpberg, Frank A. Fuller, Mrs. Augustin Fuller, E. H. Muldauer, Edward A. Stern, Mrs. A. Schener, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. McIntosh, Clarence A. Strouse, Daniel H. Oppenheim, H. Ellus, W. W. Brown, Thomas F. Shaw and wife, Oscar Schimer and wife, Miss Emma Hauselt, Mrs. H. L. Evans, T. M. Meyers, S. Trackawa, T. Mizushuna, S. Suzuin, S. Fink, J. A. Wood, E. Barry, Maurice Newton, all of New-York; E. M. Solomons, Charleston, S. C.; A. Van Winkle, Newark, N. J.; E. C. Cook and wife, Bath, N. Y.; F. E. Wadham, Ocean Grove, N. J.; Mrs. Francis Widlan, J. A. Matthews, Clark T. Butts, Cleveland, Ohio; Joe Baruch, Charlotte, N. C.; Julius Frank, Ogdensburg; George J. Hess, John H. Crawford, St. Louis, Mo.; R. J. Lemon, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Evans, Wilmington, Del.; M. L. Marsh, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. G. Klawfoot, Allegheny, Penn.; Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Richardson, Brooklyn, N. Y., and N. Thouron of Philadelphia, Penn.

A NEW CONVENT DEDICATED

Laying the Cornerstone of a New Catholic Church in East Orange, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 1.—The handsome new convent of St. Dominic, on the hillside at Caldwell, was dedicated this morning by Bishop Winand M. Wigger. It is one of the handsomest buildings of its kind in the State, and cost $115,000.

The services began at 10 o'clock, and the Bishop was assisted by the Rev. T. A. Wallace, Chancellor of the diocese. The Rev. Father Kruse of Caldwell was celebrant of the mass. The Rev. B. M. Dogan of Rahway was deacon, and the Rev. P. W. Smith of Jersey City was sub-deacon of the mass. The Rev. Dr. Muell of Jersey City was master of ceremonies. The sisters of the convent sang Mercadante's Mass in B flat, and the Rev. J. J. Tighe of Jersey City delivered the address.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 1.—The cornerstone of the proposed new Catholic church of Our Lady Help of Christians, in East Orange, a description of which was recently published in The New-York Times, was laid this afternoon by the Right Rev. Winand M. Wigger, Bishop of the diocese, the attending ceremonies being very impressive. First there was a big parade, in which the St. Patrick's Alliance, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and other Catholic societies of Essex County participated. James Cummings was Grand Marshal. The parade was reviewed by Bishop Wigger and the professors of Seton Hall College; Chancellor T. A. Wallace; the Rev. Hugh P. Flemming, and the Rev. M. J. McDonald of St. John's Church, the Rev. William M. R. Callan of the Church of Our Lady of the Valley, the Rev. P. A. Wenzel of St. Venatu's Church, the Rev. Lawrence C. M. Carroll, and the Rev. Father Shin of the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, the Rev. Patrick Byrne of St. Leo's Church, Irvington, and the Rev. Joseph P. Callaghan, the pastor of the proposed church, who followed the procession of carriages.

The excavation for the church was floored over, and the ceremonies were conducted in a tent constructed thereon. After the cornerstone had been laid and the church walls had been sprinkled with holy water and blessed, the Rev. Father Byrne of Irvington delivered an address. The Bishop and visiting clergy were entertained at the East Orange Catholic Club after the exercises.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On La Bourgogne from Havre.

A.—Mrs. Alger, Mr. Arthur, Mrs. Arthur, C. L. Auger, Master Auger, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. H. K. Alcom, M. B. Anderson, Mrs. M. B. Anderson, Charles Artzner.—B.—The Misses Brais, Mrs. Bradley, C. H. Baldwin, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Bertin, Mr. Bernard, M. Brown, Leblond de Brumath, Mrs. Bigelow, Arthur Bigelow, Albert Bigelow, Cleveland Bigelow, J. A. Barbe, Mr. Le Barbier, Mrs. Le Barbier, Mrs. Butts, Dr. Bryant, T. Nicoll Brown, Mrs. Barclow, Mrs. I. Bregowsky, A. Boetti, Miss R. Bigart, Mrs. Barthelomy, Miss Bartholomy, S. Bullard, B. Bloch, Mr. Boudier, A. Boette, Mr. Brewster, L. Brais, Mrs. Brais, Miss L. A. Blythe, Toussaint Brosseau, Mrs. Brosseau, Mr. Bedouin, Mrs. Bedouin, Alfred Brady, Mrs. M. Bourgues, Mr. Balicke.—C.—Miss Carrie McCanless, Judge E. Cullen, Mr. Cutler, Mrs. Cutler, Miss Mary Cole, J. M. Chanut, S. W. Childs, Judge A. Conkling Coxe, Mr. Compton, Miss Connard, J. H. McCrahon, Miss A. R. Coughlan, Howard C. Calmer, Miss Cadell, Mrs. Coeure, Mr. Cognat, Mrs. Cognat, Mrs. J. H. Cogswell, Miss Sarah Conklin, Mrs. Carter, Miss Culbertson, H. C. Culbertson, A. F. de Castro, Mrs. de Castro, A. Carnegie, F. M. Carnegie, Mrs. A. B. Coady, Mrs. Chadwick, J. Chanbet, T. V. Costello, Mrs. Costello, Mrs. Candeza.—D.—M. C. Danenbaum, Miss M. A. McDonnell, Miss J. McDonnell, Miss K. McDonnell, Miss A. A. Douglas, Miss Davis, Gesner Dupon, Miss E. Dancey, Mr. Dubois, Mrs. Defly, Miss H. Defly, Mr. Delfly, A. Double, Mrs. Double, Mrs. Dechamp, Mrs. Dubois, Mrs. Delpeche, Mr. Demesmay, Mr. Douillet.—F.—Mrs. E. K. Faton, Mrs. Fabregou, R. K. Fougth, Miss Jeanne Forestier, C. Fabregou, Dr. Willis B. Ford, Miss Forsythe, R. G. Fitzgibbons, Mr. Forbes, Mrs. Farjas, Father Pierre Napoly, Father Jean Capselus.—G.—C. Girard, L. de Galembert, A. Giraud, Mrs. Giraud, Harrison E. Gawtry, Mrs. Gawtry, R. M. Galloway, Miss E. Gasquet, D. Gutlieres, C. Guérin, Mrs. Guér

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Part Two
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CHRIST THE CHIEFTAIN

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage's Sermon from His Home.

PARDON AND COMFORT BY FAITH

The Chief of Heaven Drove Darkness from the Grave and Made It Brighter than a Banqueting Hall.

"The Chieftain" is the title of the sermon the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage has this week prepared for The New-York Times. The text chosen is from Canticles, v., 10: "The chiefest among ten thousand." The sermon is as follows:

"The most conspicuous character of history steps out upon the platform. The finger which, diamonded with light, pointed down to Him from the Bethlehem sky, was only a ratification of the finger of prophecy, the finger of genealogy, the finger of chronology, the finger of events—all five fingers pointing in one direction. Christ is the overtopping figure of all time. He is the 'vox humana' in all music, the gracefullest line in all sculpture, the most exquisite mingling of lights and shades in all painting, the acme of all climaxes, the dome of all cathedral grandeur, and the peroration of all language.

"The Greek alphabet is made up of twenty-four letters, and when Christ compared Himself to the first letter and the last letter, the Alpha and the Omega, he appropriated to Himself all the splendors that you can spell out either with those letters or all the letters between them: 'I am the Alpha and the Omega, the beginning and the end.'

"What does that Scripture mean which says of Christ: 'He that cometh from above is above all'? It means that after you have piled up all Alpine and Himalayan altitudes, the glory of Christ would have to spread its wings and descend a thousand leagues to touch those summits. Pelion, a high mountain of Thessaly; Ossa, a high mountain, and Olympus, a high mountain; but mythology tells us when the giants warred against the gods they piled up these mountains, and from the top of them proposed to scale the heavens; but the height was not great enough, and there was a complete failure. And after all the giants—Isaiah and Paul, prophetic and apostolic giants; Raphael and Michael Angelo, artistic giants; cherubim and seraphim and archangel, celestial giants—have failed to climb to the top of Christ's glory, they might all well unite in the words of Paul, and cry out, 'Above all!' 'Above all!' But Solomon in my text prefers to call Christ 'The Chieftain,' and so to-day I hail Him.

Christ the Chieftain.

"First, Christ must be chief in our preaching. There are so many books on homiletics scattered through the country that all laymen, as well as all clergymen, have made up their minds what sermons ought to be. That sermon is the most effectual which most pointedly puts forth Christ as the pardon of all sin and the correction of all evil—individual, social, political, National. There is no reason why we should ring the endless changes on a few phrases. There are those who think that if an exhortation or a discourse have frequent mention of justification, sanctification, covenant of works and covenant of grace, therefore it must be profoundly evangelical, while they are suspicious of a discourse which presents the same truth, but under different phraseology. Now, I say there is nothing in all the opulent realm of Anglo-Saxonism, of all the word treasures that we inherited from the Latin and the Greek and the Indo-European—but we have a right to marshal it in religious discussion. Christ sets the example. His illustrations were from the grass, the flowers, the barnyard fowl, the crystals of salt, as well as from the seas and the stars; and we do not propose in our Sunday school teaching and in our pulpit address to be put on the limits.

"I know there is a great deal said in our day against words, as though they were nothing. They may be misused, but they have an imperial power. They are the bridge between soul and soul, between Almighty God and the human race. What did God write upon the tables of stone? Words. What did Christ utter on Mount Olivet? Words. Out of what did Christ strike the spark for the illumination of the universe? Out of words. 'Let there be light,' and light was. Of course, thought is the cargo, and words are only the ship; but how fast would your cargo get on without the ship? What you need, my friends, in all your work, in your Sabbath school class, in your reformatory institutions, and what we all need, is to enlarge our vocabulary when we come to speak about God and Christ and heaven. We ride a few old words to death, when there is such illimitable resource. Shakespeare employed 15,000 different words for dramatic purposes; Milton employed 8,000 different words for poetic purposes; Rufus Choate employed over 11,000 different words for legal purposes, but the most of us have less than 1,000 words that we can manage, and that makes us so stupid.

"When we come to set forth the love of Christ we are going to take the tenderest phraseology wherever we find it, and if it has never been used in that direction before, all the more shall we use it. When we come to speak of the glory of Christ the conqueror, we are going to draw our similes from triumphal arch and oratorio and everything grand and stupendous. The French Navy has eighteen flags by which it gives signals, but those eighteen flags it can put into 66,000 different combinations. And I have to tell you that these standards of the cross may be lifted into combinations, infinite and varieties everlasting. And let me say to these young men who come from the theological seminaries into our services, and are, after a while, going to preach Jesus Christ: You will have the largest liberty and unlimited resource. You only have to present Christ in your own way.

Christ Faith's Object.

"Brighter than the light, fresher than the fountains, deeper than the seas are all these Gospel themes. Song has no melody, flowers no sweetness, sunset sky no color compared with these glorious themes. These harvests of grace spring up quicker than we can sickle them. Kindling pulpits with their fire, and producing revolutions with their power, lighting up dying beds with their glory, they are the sweetest thought for the poet, and they are the most thrilling illustration for the orator, and they offer the most intense scene for the artist, and they are to the embassador of the sky all enthusiasm. Complete pardon for direst guilt. Sweet comfort for ghastliest agony. Brightest hope for grimmest death. Grandest resurrection for darkest sepulchre. Oh, what a gospel to preach! Christ the chief. His birth, His suffering, His miracles, His parables, His sweat, His tears, His blood, His atonement, His intercession—what glorious themes! Do we exercise faith? Christ is its object. Do we have love? It fastens on Jesus. Have we a fondness for the church? It is because Christ died for it. Have we a hope of heaven? It is because Jesus went there, the herald and the forerunner. The royal robe of Demetrius was so costly, so beautiful, that after he had put it off no one ever dared to put it on; but this robe of Christ, richer than that, the poorest and the weakest and the worst may wear. Where sin abounded, grace may much more abound.'

"'Oh, my sins, my sins!' said Martin Luther to Staupitz, 'my sins, my sins!' The fact is that the brawny German student had found a Latin Bible that made him quake; and nothing else ever did make him quake; and when he found how, through Christ, he was pardoned and saved, he wrote to a friend, saying: 'Come over and join us great and awful sinners saved by the grace of God. You seem to be only a slender sinner, and you don't much extol the mercy of God; but we that have been such very awful sinners praise His grace the more now that we have been redeemed.' Can it be that you are so desperately egotistical that you feel yourself in first-rate spiritual trim, and that from the root of the hair to the tip of the toe you are scarless and immaculate? What you need is a looking glass, and here it is in the Bible. Poor and wretched and miserable and blind, and naked from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, full of wounds and putrefying sores. No health in us. And then take the fact that Christ gathered up all the notes against us and paid them, and then offered us the receipt! And how much we need Him in our sorrows! We are independent of circumstances if we have His grace. Why, he made Paul sing in the dungeon, and under that grace St. John from desolate Patmos heard the blast of the apocalyptic trumpets. After all other candles have been snuffed out, this is the light that gets brighter and brighter unto the perfect day; and after, under the hard hoofs of calamity, all the pools of wordly enjoyment have been trampled into deep mire, at the foot of the eternal rock, the Christian, from cups of granite lily-rimmed, puts out the thirst of his soul.

Dread of Death Unmanly.

"Again, I remark that Christ is chief in dying alleviations. I have not any sympathy with the morbidity abroad about our demise. The Emperor of Constantinople arranged that on the day of his coronation the stone mason should come and consult him about the tombstone that after a while he would need. And there are men who are monomaniacal on the subject of departure from this life by death, and the more they think of it the less they are prepared to go. This is an unmanliness not worthy of you, not worthy of me.

"Saladin, the greatest conquerer of his day, while dying, ordered that the tunic he had on him be carried after his death on his spear at the head of his army, and that then the soldier, ever and anon, should stop and say: 'Behold all that is left of Saladin, the Emperor and conqueror!' Of all the States he conquered, of all the wealth he accumulated, nothing did he retain but this shroud.' I have no sympathy with such behavior, or such absurd demonstration, or with much that we hear uttered with regard to departure from this life to the next. There is a commonsensical idea on this subject that you need to consider—there are only two styles of departure. A thousand feet underground, by light of torch, tolling in a miner's shaft, a ledge of rock may fall upon us, and we may die a miner's death. Far out at sea, falling from the slippery ratlines and broken on the halliards, we may die a sailor's death. On mission of mercy in hospital, amid broken bones and reeking leprosies and raging fevers, we may die a philanthropist's death. On the field of battle, serving God and our country, slugs through the heart, the gun-carriage may roll over us, and we may die a patriot's death. But, after all, there are only two styles of departure—the death of the righteous and the death of the wicked—and we all want to die the former.

"God grant that when that hour comes you may be at home. You want the hands of your kindred in your hand. You want your children to surround you. You want the light on your pillow from eyes that have long reflected your love. You want your room still. You do not want any curious strangers standing around watching you. You want your kindred from afar to hear your last prayer. I think that is the wish of all of us. But is that all? Can earthly friends hold us up when the billows of death come up to the girdle? Can human voice charm open heaven's gate? Can human hand pilot us through the narrows of death into heaven's harbor? Can any earthly friendship shield us from the arrows of death, and in the hour when Satan shall practice upon us his infernal archery? No, no, no, no! Alas! poor soul, if that is all. Better die in the wilderness, far from tree and from fountain, alone, vultures circling through the air waiting for our body, unknown to men, and to have no burial, if only Christ could say through the solitude, 'I will never leave thee, I will never forsake thee.' From that pillow of stone a ladder would soar heavenward, angels coming and going; and across the solitude and the barrenness would come the sweet notes of heavenly minstrelsy.

"Oh, Glorious Grave!"

"Gordon Hall, far from home, dying indoor of a heathen temple, said: 'Glory to Thee, O God!' What did dying Wilberforce say to his wife? 'Come and sit beside me, and let us talk of heaven. I never knew what happiness was until I found Christ.' What did dying Hannah More say? 'To go to heaven; think what that is! To go to Christ, who died that I might live! Oh, glorious grave! Oh, what a glorious thing it is to die! Oh, the love of Christ, the love of Christ!' What did Mr. Toplady, the great hymn-maker, say in his last hour? 'Who can measure the depths of the third heaven? Oh, the sunshine that fills my soul! I shall soon be gone, for surely no one can live in this world after such glories as God has manifested to my soul.'

"What did the dying Janeway say? 'I can easily die as close my eyes or turn my head in sleep. Before a few hours have passed I shall stand on Mount Zion with the one hundred and forty and four thousand, and with the just men made perfect, and we shall ascribe riches, and honor, and glory, and majesty, and dominion unto God and the Lamb.' Dr. Taylor, condemned to burn at the stake, on his way thither broke away from the guardsmen, and went bounding and leaping and jumping toward the fire, glad to go to Jesus, and to die for Him. Sir Charles Hare, in his last moments, had such rapturous vision that he cried: 'Upward, upward, upward!' And so great was the peace of one of Christ's disciples that he put his finger upon the pulse in his wrist and counted it and observed it; and so great was his placidity that after awhile he said, 'Stopped!' and his life had ended here to begin in heaven. But grander than that was the testimony of the worn-out first missionary, when, in the Mamertine dungeon, he cried: 'I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand; I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the Righteous Judge, will give me in that day, and not to me only, but to all them that love His appearing!' Do you not see that Christ is Chief in dying alleviations?

"Toward the last hour of our earthly residence we are speeding. When I see the sunset, I say: 'One day less to live.' When I see the Spring blossoms scattered, I say: 'Another season gone forever.' When I close the Bible on Sabbath night, I say: 'Another Sabbath departed.' When I bury a friend, I say. 'Another earthly attraction gone forever.' What nimble feet the years have! The roebucks and the lightnings run not so fast. From decade to decade, from sky to sky, they go at a bound. There is a place for us, whether marked or not, where you and I will sleep the last sleep, and the men are now living who will, with solemn tread, carry us to our resting place. Aye, it is known in heaven whether our departure will be a coronation or a banishment. Brighter than a banqueting hall, through which the light feet of the dancers go up and down to the sound of trumpeters will be the sepulchre through whose rifts the holy light of heaven streams. God will watch you. He will send His angels to guard your slumbering dust, until, at Christ's behest, they shall roll away the stone.

All Shall Praise Christ.

"So, also, Christ is Chief in heaven. The Bible distinctly says that Christ is the chief theme of the celestial ascription, all the thrones facing His throne, all the palms waved before His face, all the crowns down at His feet. Cherubim to cherubim, seraphim to seraphim, redeemed spirit to redeemed spirit, shall recite the Saviour's earthly sacrifice.

"Stand on some high hill of heaven, and in all the radiant sweep the most glorious object will be Jesus. Myriads gazing on the scars of His suffering, in silence first, afterward breaking forth into acclamation. The martyrs, all the purer for the flame through which they passed, will say: 'This is the Jesus for whom we died.' The Aposties, all the happier for the shipwreck and the scourging through which they went, will say: 'This is the Jesus whom we preached at Corinth, and at Cappadocia, and at Antioch, and at Jerusalem.' Little children, clad in white, will say: 'This is the Jesus who took us in His arms and blessed us, and, when the storms of the world were too cold and loud, brought us into this beautiful place.' The multitude of the bereft will say: 'This is the Jesus who comforted us when our heart broke.' Many who wandered clear off from God and plunged into vagabondism, but were saved by grace, will say: 'This is the Jesus who pardoned us. We were lost on the mountains, and He brought us home. We were guilty, and He has made us white as snow.' Mercy boundless, grace unparalleled! And then, after each one has recited his peculiar deliverances and peculiar mercies, recited them as by solo, all the voices will come together into a great chorus, which will make the arches echo and re-echo with the eternal reverberation of triumph.

"Edward I. was so anxious to go to the Holy Land that when he was about to expire he bequeathed $160,000 to have his heart, after his decease, taken to the Holy Land in Asia Minor, and his request was complied with. But there are hundreds today whose hearts are already in the Holy Land of heaven. Where your treasures are, there are your hearts also. Quaint John Bunyan caught a glimpse of that place, and in his quaint way he said: 'And I heard in my dream, and, lo! the bells of the city rang again for joy; and as they opened the gates to let in the men I looked in after them, and lo! the city shone like the sun, and there were streets of gold, and men walked on them, harps in their hands, to ring praises withal; and after that they shut up the gates, which, when I had seen, I wished myself among them!'"

ALTRUISM DRAWING NEARER.

The Rev. Dr. Dowling Speaks of a Christianized Personality.

The Rev. George Thomas Dowling, D. D., of Boston, preached yesterday morning to a crowded congregation in Grace Church. He selected his text from Isaiah xxxii., 2. "A man shall be as a hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest; as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land."

The preacher spoke without notes, and in the course of his remarks referred to the benefits of the Municipal Reform Government of New-York. He prefaced his remarks by saying that in these famous verses of the twenty-third chapter of his prophecies Isaiah was predicting a redeemed condition of society. And because it was a prophecy still in progress of fulfillment it contained a message to the time we lived in, standing face to face with nineteenth century problems.

"The altruistic character of society here promised," he continued, "has not yet come, and sometimes it seems a long way off. But it is coming. We are nearer to it than we ever have been before, when might shall no longer make right; or, as he puts it, 'when Kings shall reign in righteousness, and Princes shall rule in judgment;' when reality shall be recognized as supreme, whether in private life or in public; 'the vile person shall no more be called liberal, nor shall the churl be called bountiful.

"But the most remarkable feature of this prophecy is contained in the second verse of the chapter. For in this verse we are told how that day is to get here. 'A man shall be as a hiding place from the wind and a covert from the tempest; as rivers of water in a dry place; as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land.' That is, that however valuable scientific discoveries may be in themselves they cannot redeem society; however vast the accumulation of material possession, whether individual or corporate, that cannot redeem society; that there is only one thing that can, and that a personal awakening to righteousness, the need of a Christian personality. This is what we will speak of this morning, and I use the word Christanized because this sublime description of a man who shall be an abiding place from the wind fits no character so perfectly as that of the Divine man, Jesus Christ, our Lord; and therefore in just so far as it fits one character, and only in just so far, are we becoming Christanized, or, as Paul expressed it, conformed into the image of His Son.

"The first need for the uplifting of any community, whether it be a State, a city, or only a hamlet, is that there shall be found there one or more outstanding classes of the right sort. This is the underlying philosophy of all history. It is true that every great institution is only the lengthened shadow of some great man. Thus Mr. John Fiske, in his recent history of the United States, says that the very existence of our Republic can be traced back to five men—George Washington, as head of the army; James Madison, as chief framer of the Constitution; Alexander Hamilton, as most instrumental in persuading the people to adopt it; Thomas Jefferson, as illustrating the true principles of Democracy, and John Marshall, as Chief Justice of the United States, the interpreter of the Constitution.

"The same principle shows itself in the study of every upward movement. We speak of Judaism and we think at once of Moses, of the reformation in Germany and of Martin Luther, like a great rock at the Diet of Worms, exclaiming: 'Here I stand. I can do nothing else. God help me. Amen.'

"We see the abolition of slavery in this country, and we trace back history to the other end of it, and there stands a man, William Lloyd Garrison. After he had been mobbed in Boston, going back to his printing press in a lonely attic, and sending forth these words when a whole Nation was against him: 'I am in earnest; I will not equivocate; I will not excuse; I will not retreat a single inch, and I will be heard.'

"Such men always are heard. Even Christianity itself is the lengthened shadow of One who came to this world as 'a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief,' and who, in His day, like every other great reformer who ever lived, 'was despised, and we esteemed him not.' And so clear through. The history of the world is not the history of the world at all, but of certain outstanding individuals in that world. You have known how to stand for something as the rock amid the fleeting and the whirling sands stands in the desert.

"Neither society nor any individual has ever been saved by a plan of salvation, unless behind it there was a savior larger than the plan. In every instance it will be found that 'a man has been a hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest,' that over and beyond all the advertised systems and schemes for uplifting society there is one method which is within the grasp of each of us of whose result there is never any doubt.

"The world wants men, large-hearted, manly men!
Men who shall join its chorus and prolong
The psalm of labor and the psalm of love!"

"Personal Christian character! Personal Christian character! There is no way so omnipotent of doing good as of being good.

"God works not primarily with majorities, but with minorities; not with Gideon's army, but with Gideon's band; not with either of the great political parties in the recent cleaning of your city, but with one man of the right stamp, a Charles H. Parkhurst or a Theodore Roosevelt. As has been well said, 'He could not save the world if he did not know how to do it with minorities.'

"It is not abstract truth which affects society very much, but truth with a shell on—truth incarnate. It is that which has lent effectiveness to the words of the world's moral leaders has been a consecrated personality; not patriotism, put patriots; not heroism, but heroes; not Christianity, but Christians. A man has been the shadow of a great rock in a weary land. Yes, the Rock of Ages was not a place, but a man."

Dr. Dowling will preach at Grace Church every Sunday morning during September.

GOD CHASTISES THROUGH LOVE.

The Rev. Mr. Chester's Sermon on the Reclamation of Criminals.

The Rev. Nelson B. Chester of Buffalo preached yesterday morning in the West End Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. His text was, "Despise not the chastening of the Lord," "for whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth."

"It has come to be the universal opinion of all authorities on penology," said he, "that society is most benefited, crime lessened more surely, and the respect for laws best upheld by a system in prisons which aims more at the reclamation of the criminal than the terrorizing of others who might want to become criminals.

"It has been found that the convict who has been punished solely with the idea of making him so afraid of a return to the place that he will refrain from lawlessness returns into the open air with a hatred for law and society that drives him back into crime.

"Yet the best penal institutions have established a system of chastisement and discipline, administered in kindness and a spirit of love toward the wayward. Where the subject has any inkling of the right spirit left in him, it is almost certain that he comes through it, if not with a respect for law, at least without hatred for it.

"The recent attack upon a well-known institution of the kind in this State sprang either from an unwillingness or an inability to see the object of the system.

"It is our inability or unwillingness to see God's love shining through His chastisement of His people that causes us to rebel and grumble at it. The scourge of the Lord either draws His child to Him penitent or hardens his heart. The true child of God—the child who has had one draught at the fount of His love—will come through the chastisement the better in heart for it. It is the Father's test of the love of His child."

Burial of R. W. Inman.

The body of Robert W. Inman, who was drowned Monday last when his yacht Adelaide and the iron steamboat Perseus were in collision, was taken from the house of his mother and sisters, 11 West Fifty-sixth Street, yesterday morning and conveyed to Woodlawn Cemetery, where the burial took place. Only the immediate friends and relatives were present.

Mr. Kemble's Burglar Remanded.

Jacob Bown of 2,112 Third Avenue, who is supposed to have robbed E. W. Kemble, the artist of New-Rochelle, was again remanded by Magistrate Crane in the Tombs Police Court yesterday to Police Headquarters.

A SHOCK TO THE RUSTICS

Imitations of the "Midway" and Kindred Shows at State Fair.

GREAT HARVEST FOR THE FAKIRS

Not One of the Shows Was Really Wicked, but All Were Painful Humbugs—It Was a Great Fair, However.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The State Fair last week attracted a great many thousand people to this city from this and adjoining counties. The grounds were well filled nearly every day, the attractions were many, the exhibits excellent in quality and large in quantity, and on the whole the fair was a success.

It can be put down as a sure thing that no State Fair which has been held in the State for, lo! these many years, has attracted the attention and caused the discussion and comment which this one has, and it was not the prize pumpkin or the thoroughbred bull, nor even the races, that made the talk.

On board trains going in any direction out of this town the stranger will see a large number of people carrying green and yellow yardsticks on which are the advertisements of an enterprising firm that has been giving them away. Something like 100,000, probably have been distributed during the last six days. It is a safe bet that anybody who has one of these yardsticks has been to the State Fair at Syracuse.

Two men, each with a yardstick, and each with "a little bunch of whiskers on his chin," were on a train from Syracuse to Auburn last night. A dozen other yardsticks in the hands of the young men and maidens were in sight in the car.

"Say," said one of the men with a yellow yardstick, "did you go in?"

"Did I go in? I should say I did. Say, ain't it the greatest you ever see?"

"Did you see the Persian girls?"

"Did I see them? I should say I did!"

"Did you go to the beauty show?".

"Beauty nothing. I went to what they said was the beauty show, but they wan't in it with the Persian girls."

"Did you see the Irish village?"

"Only from the outside."

"See the snake charmer?"

"Sure."

"Did you hear that fellow that stood on a barrel and yelled, 'Here's your celebrated Midway dance? You all remember the great dance that caused so much talk in Chicago, at the World's Fair, on account of its being immoral?'"

"Yes, I heard him."

"Did you go in to see it?"

"You bet I did."

"What did you think of it?"

"It wasn't what he said it was. There was just three or four women with veils over their faces, with strange dresses on, that danced a kind of a slow clog; there wan't nothing immoral about it. That fellow that stood on the barrel taking in good, honest citizens that way ought to be arrested for false pretenses."

Dialogues substantially like this have been heard in the trolley cars of Syracuse, on all branches of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, West Shore, Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, and New-York Central Railroads, that centre in this town. For the central counties have been aroused and excited and set talking by what was called, on the Syracuse Fair grounds, "The great Midway Plaisance from the World's Fair."

The fair grounds are conveniently situated at a distance from the city which may be reached in ten minutes by steam cars. They are ample in extent, well covered with buildings suitable for the exhibition of live stock, agricultural implements, the fine arts, flowers, and the usual products of the farm and factory which are on exhibition. The display of live stock is said to have been the best that has been seen at a State fair for many years. But there has been some complaint that there were altogether too many sideshows, too many "barkers," and too many fakirs of all sorts to make it comfortable or agreeable to those who attend the fair to examine the exhibits and talk over agricultural topics with their acquaintances from other counties.

The attenaance may have been twenty thousand a day. There was racing enough to satisfy the lovers of horseflesh. There were brass bands enough to amuse the small boys, and there were side shows and catchpenny devices enough to remind one of a section of Coney Island on a dull day. But the "Midway Plaisance" was the centre of attraction. There hasn't been anything at a fair for a long time which has caused so much talk. The place was located not far from the tent where the Woman's Christian Temperance Union served very good dinners and had signs put up intended to instruct the reader through moral precepts.

Just outside the place, which was marked with the big placard in flaring red letters on a white background, stood two "barkers" on boxes, shouting themselves hoarse over the merits of the Midway. Hundreds if not thousands, of the people stood within hearing distance and listened as they were told that this was an exact reproduction of the celebrated Midway at the World's Fair." It was said that there were glassblowers, "far-famed Persian and Turkish dancers," "world-renowned beauties," "a gigantic Ferris wheel," "villages of savages," the "Vienna cafés," and a thousand and one other things which made the Midway Plaisance in Chicago noted or notorious. It cost a dime to go inside the board fence which surrounded it. Once inside, it appeared like a small-sized section of West Brighton, badly constructed, and lacking the good-natured, reckless, and comfortable abandon which prevails at that resort. There was a big piece of canvas painted to represent the exterior of the Irish Village, and then there was the beauty show, the alleged Persian and Turkish dancing girls. Whether they came from some Western frontier town, or from the toughest portion of some Canuck village across the lake, is not known. They might have come from either so far as their appearance went. It was the greatest attempt at a double or triple role performance that has been seen, and the enterprise of whomsoever it was that conceived the idea is something to be commended.

There were three or four of these women whose faces and general bearing were enough to excite pity in any man or woman's breast. Four of them stood on a long plank platform before a small tent in costumes consisting of soiled drapery and ill-fitting tights, and were advertised as the "four celebrated Persian dancing girls." After the "barker" had barked until his tent was fairly well filled at the rate of 10 cents each, the girls jumped down off the planks and ran inside.

Inside the tent, crowded well on the back seats in some instances, with their hats pulled well down over their eyes, and with a half-sheepish look on their faces, sat fifteen or twenty young men from the farms. They looked as if they thought they were doing something wicked, and had been caught at it. Whenever one of the girls in tights appeared they nudged each other with their elbows.

Presently the dance began. A couple of young men, evidently from Syracuse or Rochester, who were not strangers to that sort of thing, came in and walked up to the front seats. As soon as the young countrymen saw that the proceedings had this metropolitan indorsement, they began to leave their seats in the back of the tent and move up front, and finally all the front seats were taken. The dance was simply a very quiet and slow clog; the women who did it had on clothes enough to allow them to evade the officers of the law societies if they performed on a Coney Island stage on Sunday. There was nothing immoral about it. It wouldn't have been stopped if it had been done in a public street. It wasn't pleasant to look at, because the poor women who did it looked as if they were badly fed, and as if they might have been caught in the shower the day before, and had no place to dry themselves. They were simply pitiable spectacles of women.

After the enthusiastic words of the barker had led the visitor to give up his 10 cents to enter the tent, there was bound to be some disappointment that the show was of this sort, and when they came out they had nothing to say except that it was "great."

After a while the dance stopped and one or two of the women ran across the little inclosure, and entering another tent, were at once transformed from "Persian Dancing Girls" into "Far Famed Syrian Beauties, Prize Winners at the Beauty Show." Just how many of the various tents any one of these women visited, and how many different characters she assumed in the course of the day, it is impossible to tell.

In one of the tents there was another dance with an Oriental name attached to it, and in this tent there were two or three women in tights such as chorus girls sometimes wear, who did some dancing that was a little livelier and pleased the spectators better. There was a woman who had a boa constrictor, which she allowed to twine itself around her, and this was advertised as the "Far Famed, World Renowned Snake Charmer." There was a little glass blowing and three or four more tents where there was dancing.

All this was visited by many thousands from the adjoining towns and cities, and partly because it cost 10 cents to witness each particular performance, and partly because it is an unusual thing to have ten or fifteen alleged variety stages with women in tights on them, this entire community around here is much stirred up over the "Midway Plaisance."

DEATH OF MARSHALL M'DONALD

The United States Fish Commissioner Dies After Long Suffering from Pulmonary Disease.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Marshall McDonald of West Virginia, who for the last seven years has held the position of United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, died this morning at his residence in this city of pulmonary disease, after an illness of several months. He went to the Adirondacks, accompanied by his wife, in the early part of the Summer, and seemed for a time to benefit by the health-giving air of that region, but a change for the worse set in and last week he was brought back home to die.

Mr. McDonald was the inventor of a number of ingenious appliances, including a stairway to enable salmon and other migrating fish to ascend the rapids of rivers, and his services were of great benefit to the cause of fish culture. His promotion from a subordinate position to the responsible office which he held at the time of his death was brought about in rather a curious way. The office, as originally established by a joint resolution of Congress passed in 1871, was an honorary one, the President being authorized to detail some person in the employ of the Government, "of proved scientific and practical acquaintance with the fish and fisheries of the seacoast and inland waters," to serve as President of the Fish Commission, "without extra compensation." This resolution was specially framed to meet the case of Prof. Spencer Baird of the Smithsonian Institution, who, being in the receipt of a handsome salary from that institution, could afford to superintend the work of the Fish Commission, to which he himself had given so great an impetus by his researches, without requiring extra pay.

In this way the entering wedge was inserted for the establishment of one of the most important bureaus of the Government, which now disburses between three and four hundred thousand dollars a year. When Prof. Baird died, during Mr. Cleveland's first term, Judge Aleck McCue of Brooklyn, (since deceased,) then holding the office of Solicitor of the Treasury, made application for the appointment. As he quaintly and frankly put the matter: "There seems to be lots of nice yachting and fishing going begging, and I would like to take them in." The President, without having his attention called to the requirement of the law that the Commissioner must be a man of "proved scientific attainments," promptly designated Judge McCue for the place, but, as soon as he learned his mistake, he revoked the appointment and committed the office to the charge of Prof. Brown Goode of the National Museum, who had been Prof. Baird's chief assistant.

Congress was subsequently induced to remove the restriction requiring the Fish Commissioner to serve without pay, and appropriated a salary of $5,000 for the office. As soon as this was done Prof. Goode resigned, preferring to remain in charge of the museum even at less salary than to encounter the tide of public criticism which for years had followed the dispensing of the very considerable patronage of the Fish Commission. Then Mr. McDonald, who was Chief Assistant Commissioner, was appointed to the place.

His successor, whoever he may be, will have two steam yachts and one sailing vessel at his disposal, and will have supervision over twenty-two fishing stations, scattered over the different parts of the country. The requirement that he must be a man of "proved scientific and practical acquaintance with fish" still holds good.

There are at present three Assistant Fish Commissioners, each drawing a salary of $2,700 a year—Richard Rathbun of New-York, Tarleton H. Bean of New-Jersey, and Hugh M. Smith of Washington, D. C. The probabilities seem to be that one of these gentlemen will be promoted to the Commissionership vacated by Mr. McDonald's lamented death.

MANY CLERICAL CHANGES MADE

One Result of the Death of Vicar General Hughes of Hartford.

NORWALK, Conn., Sept. 1.—The death of the Rev. James Hughes, Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Hartford and rector of St. Patrick's Church, Hartford, has caused a number of changes in the clergy, some of which were announced to-day. The Rev. John A. Mulcahy, rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of Waterbury, has been transferred to the pastorate of St. Patrick's Church, Hartford. The Rev. William J. Slocum, rector of St. Mary's Church, Norwalk, the most eloquent orator among the Catholic clergy in this diocese, has been transferred to Waterbury to fill the vacancy caused by Father Mulcahy's removal. Norwalk has been divided into two parishes, a new one being formed in South Norwalk, and the Rev. John T. Winters of Mount Carmel has been appointed rector. Services will be held next Sunday in Music Hall, and the 10:30 A. M. A new church and other parish buildings will have to be erected.

The Norwalk parish is one of the seven irremovable rectorates in this diocese, and no assignment has yet been made to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of the Rev. W. J. Slocum. An examination of the aspirants for this rectorate will soon be held, but it is hinted that the Rev. Walter J. Shanley, now rector of the cathedral at Hartford, will secure the place.

THE OLDEST WOMAN IN MICHIGAN

Death of Mrs. Mary Ann Bush at the Age of 112 Years, 2 Months.

NOVI, Mich., Sept. 1.—Mrs. Mary Ann Bush died last night at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Alva Sage, aged 112 years and 2 months. These figures are based upon authentic records in possession of the family. She was the oldest person in Michigan.

Mrs. Bush was of French-Canadian parentage and was born at Montreal June 23, 1783. After coming to the United States she married Francis Bush at Albany, N. Y., at the age of eighteen. Her late husband had become a Free Mason at New-Amsterdam, N. Y., nearly a century ago, and her burial will consequently be conducted by that organization. The interment will be at Novi.

She was the oldest Mason's widow in the world. Five generations were present at the old woman's bedside when she died.

THE REV. SPARKS W. MELTON DECLINES

He Will Not Become Pastor of the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church.

It was expected that the Rev. Sparks W. Melton would occupy the pulpit of the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church yesterday. He was asked by the Trustees of the church some time ago to become their pastor, but he wrote last Friday stating that he could not do so, as he had decided to preach in Franklin Square Baptist Church, Baltimore, Md.

The Twenty-third Street Baptist Church has no pastor. The Rev. Clarence A. Barbour occupied the pulpit yesterday. The Trustees of the church are endeavoring to obtain a permanent pastor, and expect to be successful soon. The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., was the pastor of the church up to a few months ago, when he resigned.

LAST YEAR'S RAILROAD STRIKE

A Report that President Debs Was Advised to Order It by Mayor Hopkins of Chicago Personally.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—A local paper says that ex-Mayor Hopkins advised the great railroad strike of 1894, which ended in such disastrous loss of property and life, and confirms the statement by interviews with President Eugene V. Debs, of the American Railway Union, in Woodstock jail, and ex-Vice President George W. Howard, in this city.

Mr. Howard declares that some time previous to the ordering of the strike against the railroads the American Railway Union officials received word that Mayor Hopkins would like to see them. A meeting was arranged at which Debs, Howard, the Mayor, and his business partner, Mr. Secord, one or two city officials, and a newspaper representative were present. The prospective strike was the chief topic of conversation. Mr. Howard said his plan was to have work stopped at the Pullman repair shops at St. Louis and Ludlow, Ky., and then have the car inspectors on the different roads refuse to pass sleeping cars in need of repairs. As the railroads would need to have the usual number of sleepers they would demand that Pullman live up to the terms of his contract. Pullman would be unable to do so, and the roads would be only too glad to get out from under his monopoly, and he would have to do something.

Mr. Secord spoke very emphatically against Howard's proposition and said his idea was that the trainmen should refuse to haul Pullman sleepers. If that was done on one or two of the roads it would shut off the revenue and bring about a settlement.

According to Mr. Howard, Mayor Hopkins then said: "That's right; tie them up, Debs, tie them up. If you only get one or two roads it will shut off the revenue and bring the old man to arbitration. I have known him for a good many years, and I know he will continue to fight. The shops don't cut much of a figure. Money goes out there as well as it comes in. As Secord says, the railroads will make the repairs on his cars, and he can shut down the shops and keep them closed until the men starve. The only thing to do is to tie up some of the lines that haul his cars."

Mr. Debs, when seen at the Woodstock jail, said: "That statement is substantially correct. I do not feel that it would be quite right for me to repeat what Mr. Hopkins said on that occasion. It has been a good while since then, and no public mention has ever yet been made of the conversation. I would not of my own accord repeat it, but since you ask me whether it is true, I can't deny it without lying, and if I refuse to discuss the matter its truthfulness will be taken for granted. I do not understand that the conversation was altogether private. Secrecy was not enjoined, but at the same time I have some delicacy about speaking of it. If the Mayor thought he was right I do not see why he should hesitate to stand by what he said."

Mr. Debs said there would be no more great strikes. The strike of last Summer was the climax of railroad disturbances, and this country would not see another one like it. The time had gone by for that method for settling difficulties between railway companies and their employes. Asked if he considered himself a martyr, Mr. Debs said:

"No, sir; it requires no courage to bear the penalties of one's honest convictions. I am not vain enough or presumptous enough to lay any claims to martyrdom. It is by the merest chance that I am in jail on account of the strike. It might have been any other one out of the millions of people in this country."

Mr. Debs has served over three months of his jail sentence and says he will be glad when the remaining three are over. Meanwhile he spends sixteen hours a day over his books and correspondence. He looks well and is enjoying good health.

HUDSON RIVER FISHERMEN AROUSED

They Ask Exemption from the Law Prohibiting Fykes and Seines.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Several hundred Hudson River fishermen met in Kingston yesterday and signed a long petition, in which they asked the State Fish Commission to set aside a new law, which goes into effect to-day and prohibits the using of fykes and seines in the fresh waters of the State. Deputy Attorney General G. D. B. Hasbrouck was engaged to carry their petition to the commission.

Last Winter the Legislature instructed the State Fish, Game, and Forest Commission to make rules and regulations for the using of fykes, seines, and other fish nets. Its report has been made public, and shows that it has established a law that each fisherman must take out a license for fishing with fykes, and that no fisherman will be given a license for the use of more than two fykes. These rules and regulations do not apply to salt water of the State, or to Lakes Ontario and Erie. The law provides that persons who do not comply with the rules and regulations of the commission shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to a fine of $100, to be collected against the offender by a civil suit.

The public generally has no idea of the number of fishermen along the Hudson River who earn their livelihood by fyke fishing, nor has it any idea of the number of people who are supplied with pan fish at reasonable rates. The move made yesterday was simply done to protect the interests of the fishermen, and to give the people the benefit of buying such fish as they catch at a reasonable cost. The kinds of fish mostly caught in fykes are bullheads, catfish, eels, suckers, and yellow perch.

The petition sets forth the injustice done Hudson River fishermen by the new law, and prays the commission to exempt the

Real Estate at Auction.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE to close estate of John McKesson, deceased, at 111 Broadway, N. Y., Real Estate Salesroom, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, NOON, the valuable property known as

THE M'KESSON COTTAGE,

on Ocean Av. and Atlantic Ocean,

Monmouth Beach, N. J.

Cottage, 16 rooms, modern conveniences; plot about 214x400; stable, and plot 133x240, opposite. **FURNITURE SOLD WITH COTTAGE.**

Maps and particulars on premises, with John McKesson and G. C. McKesson, executors, 91 Fulton St.; T. N. Cuthbert, Attorney, 15 Cortlandt St., and with Auctioneer, 59 Liberty St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT SALE, IN FORECLOSURE,
PETER ZUCKER, ESQ., REFEREE,
the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot
NO. 258 WEST 58TH STREET.

For maps, &c., apply to SIMPSON & WERNER, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 15 Wall St., and at the Auctioneer's Office, 111 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

A. A.—FOR SALE,

NOS. 13 AND 15 WEST 87TH ST.

AMERICAN BASEMENTS,
Light stone, buff brick, Colonial style; bright, new, cheerful, artistic, inside and out.

PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT.

Houses open; illustrated descriptive circular on premises or of owner,

Charles Buek, Columbus Av. & 72d St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.

Mortgage Loans Exclusively.

148 BROADWAY (cor. Liberty St.), NEW YORK.

A.—A.—FOR SALE—Only $20,500; four-story and basement house; decorated; shades, and fixtures; at 1 W. 97TH ST., between the Park and Columbus Av. Inquire at 63, adjoining, or of owner, **CHARLES BUEK,** Columbus Av. and 72d St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

DESIRABLE HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNfurnished. Choice locations.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.,
55 Liberty St.
600 Madison Avenue. 314 Columbus Avenue.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

A.—A.—A.—Some very choice dwellings to let from $800 to $1,500. PORTER & CO., 159 W. 125th St.

204 AND 208 EAST 68th ST.—New three-story private residences; cabinet trim; exposed plumbing; unusually attractive; rent, $1,200; immediate possession.
Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

OPEN MONDAY, LABOR DAY.
We have a number of well located dwellings for sale and to let at most reasonable figures; keys here. HENRY D. WINANS & MAY.
Fifth Av., cor. 52d St.

AT A NOMINAL RENTAL TO NEXT MAY OR long lease is given; fine 3-room-deep corner residence on 5th Av., near Washington Square; will leave carpets if desired. HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Fifth Av. and 52d St.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

PALACIO.

PARK AVENUE, CORNER 65TH ST.

A few choice apartments. All latest improvements, electric light, elevators, steam heat; first-class in every particular. Superintendent on premises.

BEAUTIFUL OUTSIDE APARTMENTS.
Every room directly lighted.
Portsmouth and Hampshire, 38-50 West 9th St.
Elevators, steam heat, hall boys.
Rents, $800 to $1,300.
Also apartments, four rooms and bath, suitable for gentleman and wife, of two bachelors.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

St. George Apartment House,

223-225 East 17th St.,
STUYVESANT SQUARE.
Fire-proof, elevator, steam heat, hall service, &c.
JOHN G. POLSON, 14 PALE HOUSE.
We have no branch office.

Furnished, cozy, comfortable, convenient.
50 WEST 98TH ST.

Six rooms and bath; hardwood; enamel baths; wood trim; enamel baths; sanitary plumbing; prettily decorated; ideal homes for small families; rent, $36. JAMES R. HAY, on premises, or 7 Wall St.

SANITARY APARTMENTS.

50 WEST 98TH STREET.

Six rooms and bath; hard wood; enamel baths; sanitary plumbing; nicely decorated; delightful open grates; attractive for small families.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS TO LET IN THE elegantly appointed, centrally located, Cumberland Building, Broadway, 57th Av. and 224 St.; rent, $500 up, including heat, light, and service; elevator all night. Apply on premises, or to E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS 8-ROOM APARTment to rent to an American family in 25-foot house, on Lenox Hill; the only apartment house in block; new decorations; hot water; best all modern improvements; rent, $900 per year. Inquire of Owner, 107 East 70th St.

THE WALMON,

51, 53 EAST 78TH ST.

A few choice apartments; steam heat; elevator; small families; first class in every particular.

NEW AND EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE Apartments.—Six rooms and bath; tastefully decorated; hardwood finish; sanitary plumbing; enamel baths; rents, $25 to $30. JAMES R. HAY, 50 West 98th St. or 7 Wall St.

56th ST., 148 EAST.—Apartments for small families; first-class condition; janitor on premises.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

A.—For immediate occupancy or Oct. 1.
LORING,
entrance, 202 West 74th St.,
fronting Boulevard, West 74th St., Amsterdam Av. Six and seven large light rooms and bath; first-class service.

NEUFVILLE, 252, 254, 256 West 84th St.
Seven rooms and bath;
large, light, well-ventilated, decorated, steam-heated.
CARLOS, 230 West 76th St.,
southwest corner Boulevard.
Seven rooms and bath.
Apply on premises or
S. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near West 74th St.

THE CLEVELAND,

126-130 EAST 24TH ST.

Unfurnished flats to rent; all rooms light and open to outside air; owner resident.

TO RENT.—A large and small apartment in the fire-proof building 780 Madison Av., northwest corner 28th St. Apply to superintendent.

To Let for Business Purposes.

JACKSON BUILDING,
Union Square North,
31 East 17th St. and 36 East 18th St.
Loft to let, with windows on all sides; three elevators, heat, &c.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, 1,517 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A corner plot, with buildings; size, 70x85 on 6th Av., south of 42d St. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

32d ST., 10 EAST.—Four-story, basement and cellar; high stoop, stone front, 22 feet wide; suitable for business; immediate possession.
MACLAY & DAVIES, 44 Pine St.

31st ST., 17 EAST.—Four-story, basement and cellar, high stoop, stone front, 22 feet wide; suitable for business; immediate possession.
MACLAY & DAVIES, 44 Pine St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

"HIGHBRINK," exceptionally well-located cottage; fully furnished; all conveniences; eight rooms, with bath; to let to approved tenant [illegible]

Public Notices.

NEW CROTON DAM, CORNELL SITE—NOTICE of Application for Appraisal.—Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said court to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, on the 28th day of September, 1895, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the County of New-York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the county in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described, as proposed to be taken or affected for the purpose of maintaining, preserving, and increasing the water supply of the City of New-York.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected is situated in the Town of Cortland, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, and is laid out, indicated, and shown on a certain map signed and certified as required by said act, entitled, "Map No. 5, Department of Public Works, City of New-York, Property Map of Additional Lands required for the Construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Town of Cortland, Westchester County, New-York," which said map was filed in Westchester County Register's office August 13th, 1895.

All that certain tract of real estate situate in the Town of Cortland, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of the highway or road leading from Croton Valley to Croton Landing, which point is where the centre line of the highway or road herein intended to be described crosses the northerly line of said Croton Landing Road; thence describing the centre line of said highway, which is a strip of land 66 feet wide, 33 feet on either side of said centre line to station 16x73.4, (said strip of land to be used as a public road or highway) as follows: North 41 degrees 44 minutes east 16 feet, thence curving to the left on said centre line with a radius of 508.7 feet and an angle of 6 degrees 45 minutes a distance of 59.93 feet on said curve; thence north 34 degrees 59 minutes east, 98.2 feet; thence curving to the right, with a radius of 405.3 feet and an angle of 8 degrees 28 minutes a distance of 60.33 feet on said curve; thence north 43 degrees 27 minutes east 156.7 feet; thence curving to the left, with a radius of 868.2 feet and an angle of 9 degrees 19 minutes a distance of 59.87 feet on said curve; thence north 34 degrees 08 minutes east 261.8 feet; thence curving to the right, with a radius of 281.5 feet and an angle of 12 degrees 10 minutes, a distance of 59.79 feet; thence north 46 degrees 18 minutes east 888.5 feet to a point at station 16x73.4; along the foregoing described centre line the width of the highway is uniformly 66 feet, 33 feet on either side of said centre line; thence curving to the right, with a radius of 90.68 feet and an angle of 38 degrees 30 minutes a distance of 58.28 feet on said curve; thence north 79 degrees 48 minutes east 122 feet; thence curving to the left, with a radius of 129.6 feet and an angle of 26 degrees 04 minutes 58.96 feet on said curve; the width of the highway taken along the last mentioned three courses shall be 33 feet uniformly on the left or northerly side of said centre line and 11 feet on the right or southerly side of said centre line, extending from station 16x78.4 to station 19x12.7. On the following courses of said centre line the width of right of way shall be 33 feet uniformly on either side of said centre line; north 53 degrees 44 minutes, east 320.2 feet; thence curving to the right, with a radius of 231.4 feet and an angle of 12 degrees 20 minutes a distance of 49.81 feet on said curve; thence north 41 degrees 24 minutes, east 37.3 feet; thence curving to the left a radius of 361 feet and an angle of 9 degrees 30 minutes a distance of 59.80 feet on said curve; thence north 31 degrees 54 minutes, east 92.3 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 114.8 feet and an angle of 29 degrees 18 minutes a distance of 58.71 feet; thence north 61 degrees 12 minutes, east 14.2 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 171.9 feet and an angle of 19 degrees 48 minutes a distance of 59.41 feet; thence north 41 degrees 24 minutes, east 58 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 78.5 feet and an angle of 37 degrees 48 minutes a distance of 48.18 feet on said curve; thence north 3 degrees 41 minutes, east 70.4 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 78 feet and an angle of 42 degrees 03 minutes a distance of 57.24 feet on said curve; thence north 45 degrees 44 minutes, east 160.1 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 283.4 feet and an angle of 12 degrees 05 minutes a distance of 59.77 feet; thence north 57 degrees 49 minutes, east 235.8 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 219.7 feet and an angle of 15 degrees 33 minutes a distance of 59.62 feet on said curve; thence north 42 degrees 16 minutes, east 9.2 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 90.7 feet and an angle of 57 degrees 45 minutes a distance of 91.39 feet; thence south 80 degrees 01 minute, east 26.9 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 149.4 feet and an angle of 37 degrees 01 minute a distance of 96.52 feet; thence north 63 degrees 58 minutes, east 190.6 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 821.4 feet and an angle of 4 degrees 11 minutes 20 seconds a distance of 60 feet on said curve; thence north 58 degrees 46 minutes 40 seconds, east 155.9 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 133.1 feet and an angle of 25 degrees 24 minutes 10 seconds a distance of 59.01 feet on said curve; thence north 33 degrees 22 minutes 30 seconds east 180.8 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 134.4 feet and an angle of 25 degrees 10 minutes a distance of 59.04 feet on said curve; thence north 58 degrees 32 minutes 30 seconds east 77 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 435.4 feet and an angle of 7 degrees 52 minutes 40 seconds a distance of 59.86 feet on said curve; thence north 50 degrees 39 minutes 50 seconds east a distance of 153.5 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 186.8 feet and an angle of 18 degrees 15 minutes 10 seconds a distance of 59.51 feet; thence north 68 degrees 55 minutes east 29 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 270.7 feet and an angle of 12 degrees 43 minutes 10 seconds a distance of 60.09 feet; thence reversing and curving to the right with a radius of 190.1 feet and an angle of 17 degrees 55 minutes 20 seconds a distance of 59.46 feet; thence north 74 degrees 7 minutes 10 seconds east 37.2 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 182.7 feet and an angle of 18 degrees 38 minutes 50 seconds 59.46 feet; thence north 55 degrees 28 minutes 20 seconds east 112 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 291.4 feet and an angle of 8 degrees 46 minutes 20 seconds a distance of 59.92 feet on said curve; thence north 46 degrees 42 minutes east 92.7 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 525.6 feet and an angle of 6 degrees 32 minutes 10 seconds a distance of 59.95 feet on said curve; thence north 40 degrees 09 minutes 50 seconds east 72.2 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 294.9 feet and an angle of 11 degrees 37 minutes a distance of 59.79 feet; thence north 28 degrees 32 minutes 50 seconds east 114.6 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 219.7 feet and an angle of 15 degrees 32 minutes 40 seconds a distance of 59.62 feet; thence north 13 degrees 00 minutes 10 seconds east 346.2 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 54.9 feet and an angle of 87 degrees 01 minute 50 seconds and an angle of 80.89 feet; thence south 81 degrees 58 minutes east 107.5 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 63.9 feet and an angle of 76 degrees 05 minutes 40 seconds a distance of 84.87 feet to station 01x18.5; the right of way aforesaid on the above described courses shall be 66 feet, 33 feet on either side of said centre line measured at right angles thereto; thence on the following courses and distances the width of right of way for said highway shall be 33 feet on the northerly or northeasterly side of said centre line and shall be of the extent of land lying to the southeast of said centre line and the boundary of the property taken by the City of New-York known as Parcels No. 6½, No. 6, and No. 6¾, limited on the southwest by a line which is at right angles to said centre line at station 61x18.5; said portion of said centre line last above mentioned is described as follows: North 21 degrees 50 minutes 20 seconds east 229.3 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 43 feet and an angle of 116 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds a distance of 87.80 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 112 degrees 24 minutes 10 seconds a distance of 134.26 feet on said curve; thence north 17 degrees 21 minutes east 102.9 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 130.3 feet and an angle of 25 degrees 50 minutes a distance of 59 feet across the boundary of Parcel No. 6 of the former taking by the City of New-York; thence north 43 degrees 30 minutes east 198 feet across said Parcel No. 6 and Parcel No. 6¾ into the present new highway or road; containing a total of 10.73 acres of land.

Also all that certain other tract or parcel of real estate in said town, described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northeasterly line of the highway or road leading from Croton Valley to Colabaugh Pond, which point is where the centre line of the road herein intended to be described crosses the northeasterly line of said Colabaugh Pond Road; thence describing the centre line of a strip of land 66 feet in width, 33 feet on either side of said centre line measured at right angles therefrom, south 51 degrees 39 minutes east 99 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 120.17 feet and an angle of 28 degrees 02 minutes 58.79 feet on said curve; thence south 79 degrees 41 minutes east 755.2 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 137.60 feet and an angle of 24 degrees 35 minutes, 59.07 feet on said curve; thence north 75 degrees 44 minutes east 456.5 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 222.62 feet and an angle of 25 degrees 19 minutes 98.38 feet on said curve; thence north 50 degrees 25 minutes east 551.3 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 133 feet and an angle of 41 degrees 04 minutes a distance of 95.38 feet on said curve; thence south 86 degrees 31 minutes east 248.1 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 281.65 feet and an angle of 20 degrees 08 minutes 98.95 feet on said curve; thence south 71 degrees 21 minutes east 421.6 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 431.73 feet and an angle of 7 degrees 57 minutes a distance of 59.9 feet on said curve; thence north 63 degrees 24 minutes east 664.3 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 165.67 feet and an angle of 84 degrees 20 minutes and an angle of 80.89 feet; thence south 81 degrees 44 minutes east 388.6 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 140.91 feet and an angle of 67 degrees 31 minutes 176.31 feet on said curve; thence compounding on a curve to the left with a radius of 33 feet and an angle of 90 degrees a distance of 51.83 feet; thence north 9 degrees 47 minutes west 137 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 82.9 feet and an angle of 40 degrees 09 minutes a distance of 57.5 feet on said curve; thence north 30 degrees 22 minutes east 92.1 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 395.65 feet and an angle of 8 degrees 41 minutes a distance of 59.95 feet on said curve; thence north 21 degrees 41 minutes east 332 feet to the westerly side of the highway or road leading from Croton Valley to Peekskill.

The proposed highway or road to be known as Line No. 4, which is of a uniform width of 66 feet, 33 feet on either side of the centre line above described and extends across the land of Sophia Webb, between the said Colabaugh Pond Road and the Peekskill Road, and designated as Parcel No. 5½; containing 7.84 acres more or less.

All the real estate shown on said map and hereinbefore described is to be acquired in fee and reference is made to said map for a more detailed description of the premises.—Dated New-York, August 15th, 1895.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

County Election Notices.

State of New-York,
Office of the Secretary of State,
Albany, July 29, 1895.

To the Clerk of the County of New-York—Sir:

Notice is hereby given that, at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, (November 5,) the following officers may be lawfully voted for, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of John Palmer.

A Comptroller, in the place of James A. Roberts.

A Treasurer, in the place of Addison B. Colvin.

An Attorney General, in the place of Theodore E. Hancock.

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Campbell W. Adams.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

An Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Francis M. Finch, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Three additional Justices of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, as provided for by Section 1, Article 6, State Constitution.

A Representative in Congress for the Tenth Congressional District, in place of Andrew J. Campbell, deceased.

A Senator for the Tenth Senate District, composed of that part of the County of New-York within and bounded by a line beginning at Canal Street and the Hudson River, and running thence along Canal Street, Hudson Street, Dominick Street, Varick Street, Broome Street, Sullivan Street, Spring Street, Broadway, Canal Street, the Bowery, Division Street, Grand Street, and Jackson Street, to the East River, and thence around the southern end of Manhattan Island, to the place of beginning; and also Governor's, Bedloe's, and Ellis Islands.

A Senator for the Eleventh Senate District, composed of that part of the County of New-York lying north of District Number Ten, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of Broadway and Canal Street, and running thence along Broadway, Fourth Street, the Bowery and Third Avenue, St. Mark's Place, Avenue A, Seventh Street, Avenue B, Clinton Street, Rivington Street, Norfolk Street, Division Street, Bowery, and Canal Street, to the place of beginning.

A Senator for the Twelfth Senate District, composed of that part of the County of New-York lying north of Districts Numbers Ten and Eleven, and within and bounded by a line beginning at Jackson Street and the East River, and running thence through Jackson Street, Grand Street, Division Street, Norfolk Street, Rivington Street, Clinton Street, Avenue B, Seventh Street, Avenue A, St. Mark's Place, Third Avenue, East Fourteenth Street to the East River, and along the East River to the place of beginning.

A Senator for the Thirteenth Senate District, composed of that part of the County of New-York lying north of Districts Numbers Twelve and Thirteen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at East Fourteenth Street and the East River, and running thence along East Fourteenth Street, Irving Place, East Nineteenth Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-third Street, Lexington Avenue, East Fifty-third Street, Third Avenue, East Fifty-second Street, and the East River, to the place of beginning.

A Senator for the Fifteenth Senate District, composed of that part of the County of New-York lying north of District Number Thirteen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of West Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, and running thence along Sixth Avenue, West Fifteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Fortieth Street, Eighth Avenue, and the transverse road across Central Park at Ninety-seventh Street, Fifth Avenue, East Ninety-sixth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Twenty-third Street, Third Avenue, East Nineteenth Street, Irving Place, and Fourteenth Street, to the place of beginning.

A Senator for the Sixteenth Senate District, composed of that part of the County of New-York lying north of District Number Thirteen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at Seventh Avenue and West Nineteenth Street, and running thence along West Nineteenth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Seventieth Street, the Hudson River, West Forty-sixth Street, Tenth Avenue, West Forty-third Street, Eighth Avenue, West Fortieth Street, and Seventh Avenue, to the place of beginning.

A Senator for the Seventeenth Senate District, composed of that part of the County of New-York lying north of District Number Sixteen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of Eighth Avenue and West Forty-third Street, and running thence along West Forty-third Street, Tenth Avenue, West Forty-sixth Street, the Hudson River, West Eighty-ninth Street, Tenth or Amsterdam Avenue, West Eighty-sixth Street, Ninth or Columbus Avenue, West Eighty-first Street, and Eighth Avenue, to the place of beginning.

A Senator for the Eighteenth Senate District, composed of that part of the County of New-York lying north of District Number Fourteen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of East Fifty-second Street and East River, and running thence along East Fifty-second Street, Third Avenue, East Fifty-third Street, Lexington Avenue, East Eighty-fourth Street, Second Avenue, East Eighty-fourth Street, and the East River, to the place of beginning; and also Blackwell's Island.

A Senator for the Nineteenth Senate District, composed of that part of the County of New-York lying north of District Number Seventeen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at West Eighty-ninth Street and the Hudson River, and running thence along the Hudson River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, around the northern end of Manhattan Island; thence southerly along the Harlem River to the eastern end of Fifth Avenue; thence along Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Fourth or Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Tenth Street, Fifth Avenue, the transverse road across Central Park at Ninety-seventh Street, Eighth Avenue, West Eighty-first Street, Ninth or Columbus Avenue, West Eighty-sixth Street, Tenth or Amsterdam Avenue, and West Eighty-ninth Street, to the place of beginning.

A Senator for the Twentieth Senate District, composed of that part of the County of New-York lying north of District Numbers Eighteen and Fifteen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at East Eighty-third Street and the East River; running thence through East Eighty-third Street, Second Avenue, East Eighty-fourth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Ninety-sixth Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Tenth Street, Fourth or Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street to the Harlem River, and along the Harlem and East Rivers to the place of beginning; and also Randall's Island and Ward's Island.

All of the above districts in the County of New-York bounded upon or along the boundary waters of the county shall be deemed to extend to the county line.

A Senator for the Twenty-first Senate District, composed of that part of the County of New-York lying north of Districts Numbers Nineteen and Twenty, within and bounded by a line beginning at East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and the Harlem River, and running thence along East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Fourth or Park Avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Fifth Avenue, and the Harlem River, to the place of beginning; and all that part of the County of New-York not hereinbefore described.

County and District Officers also to be elected for said County:

Thirty-five Members of Assembly,
A County Clerk, in the place of Henry D. Purroy,
A Register, in place of Ferdinand Levy,
A Judge of the Court of General Sessions, in the place of Thomas Allison.
A Judge of the Court of General Sessions, authorized by Chapter 1,024 of the Laws of 1895,
A Justice of the City Court, in the place of Joseph E. Newburger,
A Justice of the City Court, in the place of Henry C. Botty, appointed to fill vacancy.
A Justice of the City Court, in the place of Robert A. Van Wyck,
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

At the said General Election there is to be submitted to the people, for the purpose of voting thereon, the following proposition embodied in Section One of Chapter Seventy-nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five:

Section 1. There shall be submitted to the people of this State, at the general election to be held in November, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, the proposition, to be voted upon by the electors of this State, to issue bonds by the State to the amount, not to exceed nine millions of dollars, which bonds shall be sold by the State, and the proceeds thereof paid into the State Treasury, and so much thereof as shall be necessary expended for the purpose of enlarging and improving the Erie Canal, the Champlain Canal, and the Oswego Canal, and the County Clerks in the different counties in this State, and all other officers who are now or may hereafter be charged by law with furnishing ballots to the electors at the said general election, are hereby authorized and directed to cause to be furnished a sufficient quantity of ballots both for and against the proposition to authorize the issuing of the said bonds for, and the enlargement and improving of the Erie Canal, the Champlain Canal, and the Oswego Canal; the said ballots shall be printed as follows: "For the proposition to issue bonds for the improvement of the Erie Canal, the Champlain Canal, and the Oswego Canal," and "Against the proposition to issue bonds for the improvement of the Erie Canal, the Champlain Canal, and the Oswego Canal." The Comptroller is hereby charged with the duty of selling said bonds to the highest bidder after advertising for a period of twenty consecutive days (Sundays excepted) in at least two daily newspapers in the City of New-York, two daily newspapers in the City of Brooklyn, and two daily newspapers printed in the City of Albany, said advertisements to contain a provision to the effect that the Comptroller, in his discretion, may reject all bids made in pursuance of said advertisements, and in the event of such rejection the Comptroller is authorized to readvertise for bids as many times as may be necessary to effect a satisfactory sale.

FORM OF BALLOT FOR PROPOSITION.

FOR

the proposition to issue bonds for the improvement of the Erie Canal, the Champlain Canal, and the Oswego Canal.

AGAINST

the proposition to issue bonds for the improvement of the Erie Canal, the Champlain Canal, and the Oswego Canal.

Given under my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of [Seal.] Albany, this twenty-ninth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

JNO. PALMER, Secretary of State.

County Clerk's Office, County Court House, City and County of New-York, August 6, 1895.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the election notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. HENRY D. PURROY, County Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of newspapers are hereby notified not to insert the above advertisement unless specially authorized so to do.

Notices.

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—RICHARD H. HANDLEY, plaintiff, against WILLIAM NEWMAN and Julia Newman, his wife; Archibald Phillips, Jr., Anthony Mossopp, George F. Norton, and Charles A. Christman, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of August, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by John Golding, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain indenture of lease, bearing date the 26th day of September, 1892, duly made and executed by the plaintiff, Richard H. Handley, to the defendant, William Newman, of all the premises hereinafter mentioned and described, together with the appurtenances, for and during the term of twenty-one and 7-12 years from the first day of October, 1892, at the yearly rent or sum of four hundred dollars, payable quarterly on the first days of February, May, August, and November in each year, which said indenture of lease was recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on the 2nd day of November, 1892, in Block Series, (Conveyances,) Section 6, Liber 12, Page 115, and indexed under Block No. 1,695 on the Land Map of the City of New-York.

And also the leasehold premises thereby demised and described as follows: All those two certain lots of land situated in the City of New-York, and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and First Street, distant 195 feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of First Avenue and said 101st Street; running thence northerly, on a line parallel with said First Avenue, 100 feet, or to the middle of the block between said 101st and 102nd Streets; thence easterly, on a line parallel with said 101st Street, 50 feet; thence southerly, on a line parallel with said First Avenue, 100 feet or thereabouts, to the northerly line of said 101st Street, and thence westerly, along the northerly line of 101st Street, 50 feet, to the place of beginning. Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. And also all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said William Newman, of, in, and to the said demised premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances, and also the said indenture of lease and renewals thereof, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained.—Dated New-York, August 19th, 1895. THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

STRONG & SPEAR, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 78 and 80 Wall Street, New-York City.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 7 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 3 AM for Europe, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown; at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington,")

THURSDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Augusta Victoria, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg; at 11 AM for Netherdam, (letters, per steamship Edam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Umbria";) at 6 AM for Germany, per steamship Trave, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe via Southampton and Bremen must be directed "per Trave";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 11 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston; at 10 PM for Newfoundland, per steamship Assyrian, from Philadelphia.

TUESDAY.—At 2 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Theresina, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Theresina.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Claribel; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao; also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

SATURDAY.—At 7:30 AM for Santos direct, per steamship Pascal; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 1 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship South Cambria; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. *8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Sept. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 17 and up to Sept. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe, New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *14 at 6:30 PM. Mails for close here daily up to Sept. *14 at 6:30 PM. Mails for arrival at New-York per steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mails closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1895.

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